The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Queen Fashion.

A mighty ruler is Fashion,
Who sits on a gilded throne,
And a more exseting tyrant
The world has never known;
She issues her royal mandates
In a proud, imperious way;
And not one of her majesty's subjects
Her will would dare to gainsay.

The size of a lady's chignon,
The length and breadth of a braid,
For each and every question
A sovereign law is made;
If silk, or satin, or velvet,
Whether poplin or cashmere or tulle,
To her kingdom of Medes and Persians,
Queen Fashion has set the rule.

Oh, you in jeweled splendor
Shall shine in her halls to-night,
With glister of sapphire and ruby,
And diamonds sparkling bright—
Do you think that you dictate and govern?
Alas! if you only knew,
You are but a dutiful subject,
And Fashion is queen over you.

There is a fashion for ages existing,
That came with our earliest breath,
That will linger the same without changing,
The old, old Fashion of Death!
'Tis alike with the poor and the wealthy,
With the aged, the youthful, the fair;
The king on his throne, and the beggar,
This fashion must sometimes wear.

[COMMUNICATED.]

For the People's Press.

MR. EDITOR: A few days ago one of the Freedmen came to me and said that he was greatly troubled what to do and how to vote in the coming election, being uncertain which candidate for Congress to choose and wished to ask me a few questions. Well, go on and ask, I said. He went on and stated that no longer than yesterday a radical friend of his told him that he had understood that some of his colored friends did not intend to vote at all, or to vote for Leach instead of Scott for Congress, if he votes. Now, says the Radical, if the Democrats should get into power they will put you colored people back where you were in 1835, that is to deprive you of your right to vote, &c. I asked him do you believe it? Well, says he, I am bothered and I want to know the truth in the matter, I want you to tell me how the case stands, and I should like to hear you discuss this matter, either with Sheriff Masten or Judge Blackburn, because you are no candidate for office; besides I know you are pretty well informed about these matters.

My friend, I replied, I would have no objection to go into an arrangement of this sort, if I were trained in public speaking; but I can address the colored people through the public prints, and if I state a point incorrectly, ask your friends to set me right through the same means. The Freedman said that was fair, but preferred a friendly discussion, so he could ask questions, because the most of his color could not read.

Now my colored fellow citizens, all this talk about the wicked Democrats in relation to what they purpose to do with you, that is, deprive you of your rights you have lately acquired, is all nonsense, and any one of your radical friends who tells you so, knows better, provided he is no fool or knave; because the Constitution of the United States by amendments and the new Constitution of our State, has firmly secured you in all your rights and principles. Take the worst case: Suppose, for arguments sake, the Democrats and Conservatives should come into power, strong enough to form a new Constitution and deprive you of your rights, what, think you would be the consequence? Simply this: The United States government would send troops here and arrest every son of the Legislators and put the State under military rule, throw the new Constitution over board and work under the old. The Democrats and Conservatives have no idea of doing such a foolish thing, and if they could do such an act, they have not the will, yea! rather than do that, they would strain every nerve to retain that feature in the Constitution concerning your voting, as by your numbers we retain and increase the number of our representatives in Congress, which is and will be of vast importance to us in the South. For this reason, why should we whites be quarreling with you and spurn you from our side? Are we not in the same ship either to swim or sink with you? If your party heaps the taxes mountain high and impoverishes the white people of the State, you are the sufferers in like manner, because they can't employ you or me or any other mechanic or day laborer of any kind, for no one of us can get blood out of a turnip. I want all the people to flourish and get rich so that I can find work; and when I have a little money I can employ you in my garden in work I can not do, but if I get no work, I can give you none.

Your radical brethren have made you many promises, have they fulfilled them? The Democrats and Conservatives have made you none, but consider you now as in all respects in a political point of view and before the law, as equals. Were we, the Democrats and Conservatives, to offer you rewards of office or otherwise, the law against "bribery and corruption" would be enforced upon us by your friends and we mean to deal fairly with you.

Fearing this communication has already transgressed on your space I will close, but may continue my remarks in a subsequent issue, if desirable.

With great respect,
Yours truly,
VERITAS.

DODGING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Among the resolutions adopted by the late Radical Convention at Raleigh we find the following:

8. Resolved, That these errors in recent legislation relating to internal improvements and the State finances, which were committed by the united votes of Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature, and disavowed by the Republican party of North Carolina; and the party is hereby pledged to avoid and remedy the same, by such practicle and suitable measures of legislation as shall promote and accomplish the various objects of internal improvement in the State, and place the finances upon a sound and economical basis.

This surely is the coolest and most brazen attempt we ever saw to dodge the responsibility of ones own acts. Among the leading men who composed this Convention were members of the Legislature, embracing the President of the Senate and two Speakers of the House. In fact the Convention was controlled by ex-members of the very Legislature denounced by this resolution.

While the various bills were pending, appropriating the extraordinary sum of twenty-six millions of dollars for railroad purposes, the leading men and papers opposed to Radicalism in North Carolina were open and earnest in their opposition. They were twitted by the "party of progress" as being "old fogy." Radical orators, especially the political and social vagabonds and strangers who expected contracts and offices, were eloquent in depicting the future wealth and grandeur of the State from these very appropriations. Democrats and Conservatives were denounced for opposing them as injuring the credit of the State. Up to the very day of the assembling of a Radical Convention there were no "errors in recent legislation relating to internal improvements and the State finances," but it was the "disloyal" press and politicians, through a hatred of the Union and its friends, born of the "rebellion," which had retarded the progress of internal improvements and ruined the State. Until the adoption of this resolution the appropriations were all proper, the Treasurer and his coadjutors in the Legislature were skilled and honest financiers, and Swepson, Littlefield, Jones and Sloan were scrupulously honest, undoubtedly efficient, thoroughly active and tenderly careful in handling the millions of money and managing the great interests which they had in charge. There were no frauds, no irregularities, no want of ability, no lack of energy in the manipulation of the bonds or the progress of the roads. And misrepresentation, political prejudice, old fogyism and Ku Klux.

Now that the evil is accomplished and the naked fact stands out before the people of the State that the money has been appropriated and spent, and the taxes levied, and by some hook or crook, the roads have not been built or advanced, and the credit of the State gone, the very men who are entirely responsible for it all, modestly resolve that they are partly to blame, but the evil shall be rectified. What stuff. What miserable pretensions. How humble the confession, how bold the promise. What an estimate must these men place upon the intelligence of the people to suppose they can be deceived by such false and shallow resolutions.

It is impossible for the Radical party to dodge its responsibility in bringing North Carolina to her present unavailable financial position, and the attempt to saddle a portion of the blame upon the small band of Democratic and Conservative members is supremely ridiculous. With a two-third majority in both Houses, legislation was decided upon in the caucus, and under the gag of the "previous question" members were not even permitted to place their objections upon record. Frauds and corruptions were openly charged but investigation was either directly prohibited or so clogged as to be useless. Criminals invaded the halls of legislation and tampered with members and pledged them, in drunken revelries, to rescind resolutions looking to investigation.

PEACH TREES INJURED BY WORMS.—A correspondent of the Farmer's Home Journal gives the following simple remedy for the attack of worms on peach trees:

"After the peaches were some weeks old, last spring, I noticed that one of my best trees was dying by worms; the leaves were crisping and withering. I saw that the signs were destructive, and proceeded as follows: About half a bushel of coal ashes around the tree, and then one bucket of water. In a few days the tree revived and bore fine fruit. The past winter I had the ashes put around all my trees."

Wood ashes would have been better.—*Maryland Farmer.*

Never in the history of legislation was money so profligately appropriated, so recklessly expended and so criminally squandered. There were fewer restrictions and safe guards thrown around officials, and never were these precautions more necessary both from the extravagant tendencies of the age and the doubtful character of the officials. Protests were unavailing, opposition useless. The poverty of the people and the sacred demands of the existing debt were disregarded and scoffed at. Some, doubtless, from honest but mistaken motives, others with an utter disregard of consequences, but generally with a mischievous and criminal intent, the Radicals of the Legislature, backed by the active co-operation of the Executive department, plunged North Carolina into an abyss, to release her from which will require years of honest toil and wise statesmanship. The people know and feel these things, and are suffering the consequences. They will have a care as to who shall represent them in the future. The "errors" of Radical legislation are chargable to the party—its repetition will be the fault of the people.—*Wilmington Journal.*

New Edition of the Bible.

An edition of the Bible will soon be published in England, containing not only the common text, unaltered, but with the marginal readings approved by the editors, said to be some of the most learned theologists in England.

This will be a very great advantage for the understanding of the Book of Books. The marginal references will contain corrections of all the defects in our translations, and those especially in the Old Testament, are sometimes very important. Those amended renderings of the Greek and Hebrew depend upon the more profound scholarship of modern times, as also upon the results of the discoveries of travelers who have illustrated points in regard to the geography, natural history and customs of the East—sources of information closed to our forefathers.

There will also be another edition, which will contain not only all the advantages of the one above-mentioned, but it will also be divided into paragraphs according to the connections of the argument or the narrative. The old division of chapter and verse, which now so absurdly obscures the meaning of the Word of God, will be retained only in the margin, and thus will be removed the chief impediment of the understanding of the Bible. It is probable that there will be after a while a revision of our present translation, in which without touching the body of the language of the same, whose fidelity, strength, and beauty are inimitable, the the present imperfect readings of the originals. For various reasons this cannot be done now, as we have expected; but the next best thing to it can be accomplished, namely: The necessary explanations can be added in the margin, and the very injurious divisions into chapter and verse can be done away with.

Spare old Apple Trees.

About four years ago I moved on to an old runout farm which had changed owners many times, and which no one had tried to improve for many years, but each one left it worse than he found it. The advantages of a good neighborhood, and the price suiting my slender purse were almost my only inducements to purchase it. Near the building was a plot of ground which the neighbors said had never been plowed. It was very rocky, and on it were a number of about as miserable looking old apple trees as I ever saw. I commenced operations by cutting down most of the trees, and should have cut about all of them, but found that a few had been grafted and still bore a few tolerable apples. So I pruned these carefully and let them stand, but they were so much decayed and looked so poor that I had little hope of their ever amounting to much. Next I dug out and removed the rocks, plowed, manured and planted the ground, and had a good crop of potatoes. That piece of ground has now been cultivated and well manured for three successive years, and the old, neglected trees are now rejoicing in a vigorous old age, and have borne two large crops of excellent fruit. I intend to do as well as I can by them in the future, and have no doubt they will pay for the labor bestowed. Brother farmers, have you any old apple trees which have been neglected and seem past all hope of recovery? Don't cut them down but dig around them (being careful of the roots,) and put wood ashes, mold from the forest, swamp muck composed with stable manure, or one or all of them. Prune neatly, scrape and wash well, look sharp for borers, caterpillars, &c., and take my word for it they will soon rejoice with you in the new order of things. I repeat, spare the old trees.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

How the Chinese Came to Wear Pig-tails.

It is curious how the Chinese came to wear pig-tails. Several hundred years ago the inhabitants of China wore their hair as we do, but there was war between China and Tartary, and the Chinese got the worst of it and were conquered. When the first Tartar king of the present dynasty came to the throne, he determined to humble the pride of the Chinese. He began in 1644, by ordering every boy to shave off all the hair except a tuft on the crown; that being the way he wore his own hair. There were a great many proud and high-spirited gentlemen in China who would not obey the command, and the result was, that they had their heads chopped off. It is rather an uncomfortable thing for a man to lose his head. The Chinese thought so, and concluded to shave and braid their hair into a pig-tail although it was an act of degradation. They felt it keenly, but as the years rolled on, they forgot the humiliation and began to like the fashion. As soon as the pig-tail became fashionable, the young gentlemen of China tried to get up the longest, neatest, and glossiest tail possible. They cultivated them just as young gentlemen in the United States, and almost everywhere else, cultivate their whiskers and moustache, greasing combing, brushing and fingering them at all times.

The Cost of Holden and Pool's Army.

We have called special attention to the fact that the Governor has organized a military force, commanded by one Kirk. It may not be amiss to see how much of the people's money the Governor has used and is using in this military movement.

Kirk is authorized, by the Governor, to recruit one thousand men. These men are armed and equipped like United States soldiers. The rule is that it costs $100 to arm and equip *each soldier*. Then to arm and equip one thousand men will cost *one hundred thousand dollars!* Then these men are to be fed and transported from place to place, and they must have baggage and waggons and horses and camp equippage. What these things will cost we have not the means of determining, but any one can readily see that the sum will be large. Then these men are paid like officers and soldiers of the United States army. Every man will get $16 a month. There goes $16,000 per month to the men. Those acting as officers, all together, will get at least $5,000 per month. So this Holden army costs, in the outset, $100,000, and at least $30,000 per month as long as they continue to operate. Suppose the Governor keeps them up two months, and *until after the election*, they will cost every dollar of $200,000. If any one doubts this statement, let him go and ask any honest military man.

What do the people think of that? In time of profound peace, no resistance, no pretended resistance to civil authority; the process of law runs everywhere in the State, and anybody, a child, can execute it, and yet Holden raised this great armed force to *execute* the law at the cost of $200,000! Think of that tax payers.—We trust every honest Republican who cares for himself and State, will step forward and vote for men who will remedy this evil.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Turnips.

The most successful grower of turnips we have known made it a rule to sow the [illegible] the largest size, suitable either for stock or the market. A few days sometimes make a marvellous difference in the product. For table use, where quality is more desirable than size, farmers usually sow from the 10th to the 20th of August. Indeed we have heard some persons say that the first of September is not too late; but we have never succeeded in raising any thing larger than an egg when sowed at that time. A good rule is to have the land prepared as soon as possible, and make use of the first season after the 25th or 28th of this month.

We here speak of the white varieties—the Red top, Norfolk, flat Dutch, &c. Rutabagas and Swedes should of right be planted by the 20th of June. If the season is favorable, fair sized roots may be raised on rich ground seeded in July; but as they require a long time to come to maturity, the earlier the better. The best success we have ever had was from seed planted in the middle of June. The only objection is that the tops are liable to be infested by lice in the fall; but in these days of scientific insect exterminators they are not to be feared.

We know of no preparation for turnips better—or indeed so good—as a wheat stubble. A shallow plowing first to promote the germination of the wheat left on the ground, and then a fallow of moderate depth, with a fair application of manure turned in, may be relied on to yield a good crop. Or better still, use 300 pounds of superphosphate to the acre, either in drills or broadcast. We prefer the drills; and in fact turnips should always be planted in rows, liberally thinned out and cultivated. We have nothing to say in favor of the old cowpen, broadcast method of raising turnips.

As germane to the subject we add that now is the best time to set cabbage plants for fall and winter use.—*Petersburg Index.*

A terrible massacre of Christians has taken place in Pekin, China, the French Secretary of Legation, and a number of priests and Sisters of Mercy, being among the victims. The success which has attended the efforts of the Christian missionaries in China during the last few years creates great consternation among the Celestials, and hence violence is occasionally resorted to to check the speed of Christianity. We suspect this may lead to France adopting the English Indian policy in China. It may be that Asia and Japan will have yet to go through a course of civilization at the point of the bayonet.

"His death has eclipsed the gayety of nations, and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure." This eulogy of Dr. Johnson upon Garrick has been aptly applied to Dickens.

Lacon says, "As there are no roads so rough as those just mended, so there are to sinners none so intollerant as those who have just turned Saints."

Radical Extravagance in N. C.

We have received a pamphlet from a friend in North Carolina giving the exhibit of the reckless expenditure of the people's money by the plundering set that are now in possession of the government of that State. In comparing the expenses of one year of Governor Worth's administration, 1866-'7, with those of one year of Holden's misrule, 1868-'9, we have a striking illustration of the manner in which the people of North Carolina are robbed, and the way in which their money goes to enrich those who are proving themselves to be their worst enemies.

The cost of carrying [illegible] the State government for one year of Worth's administration was $364,676 04; while that of one year of Holden's rule was $746,869 40, showing that Holden spent in one year $382,180 46, *more* than was spent by Worth the year before. We have not the space to enumerate all the items wherein the greatest discrepencies occur, but which are all accurately set down in the pamphlet, but will only mention a few with the difference in their relative cost. The expense under Worth of taking care of the capitol was $200; under Holden the same object is put down at $3,000. The Conservative Legislature of 1866-7 had thirteen men to wait upon it. The Radical Legislature requires thirty-six. The total expenses of the General Assembly of 1866-7 were $119,392 77; those of the General Assembly for 1868-9 were $227,362 56. We wish we had space to present more of these comparisons, but those we have reproduced are sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the way in which the money of the people are squandered and and the credit of the State reduced. These figures are not gotten up by mere guess work for an election document, but are taken from the Radical State Auditor's Report.

These expenses are not likely to be reduced unless the people will send better men to their Assembly and men who will be pledged to economy. What the expenses for the present year will be with the militia called out for the purpose of carrying the election by intimidation and frauds it is impossible to conjecture.—*Petersburg (Va.) Courier.*

Medical Services.

The editor of the Cleveland *Herald* writes on the best way of employing a doctor. He tells us that this is a question which has had many solutions. In some cases the family physician is paid a certain sum per month—to stop whenever there is sickness in the family. That plan is a sort of health insurance, securing the family from unreasonable medical visitations. Another plan is to pay a certain sum per year—sick or well. There are objections to both plans. A new scheme has been put in practice in London, by which good medical services can be secured at low rate. A society is formed, the members of which pay a fixed sum per year, and thus become entitled to medical services whenever in need of such. There is good sense in that plan, for the fund raised would be adequate to secure the best of medical services, while tax would be light. If there be no need of a physician the tax would be gladly paid, while if sickness comes the afflicted are not obliged, in their distress, to bear the crushing obligations of unpaid doctor's fees. Many die because the fear of a doctor's bill induced a postponement of a call on the doctor. But in case the doctor's fee was paid in advance there would be no such sensitiveness and no such risk.

THE INCOME TAX FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS.—The question of the Income Tax was finally settled in Congress on Saturday, the 9th inst. The tax and tariff bill being under consideration by the House, a motion was made to strike out the income tax altogether, which was lost by 52 majority. It was further moved that the House concur with the Senate in fixing the tax at two and a half per cent, with two thousand dollars exempted, and rent of homestead deducted. This was agreed to by 90 to 85. Thus the income tax for the next two years is fixed and settled.—The greatest interest was evinced when the vote was taken, notwithstanding that eighty members were absent or dodged the question.

HOW SUGAR IS MADE WHITE.—The way in which sugar is made perfectly white, it is said, was found out in a curious way. A hen that had gone through a clay mud-puddle, went with her muddy feet into a sugar house. It was observed by some one that wherever the tracks were the sugar was whitened. This led to some experiments. The result was, that wet clay came to be used in refining sugar. It is used in this way: The sugar is put into earthen jars, shapped as you see the sugar loaves are. The large ends are upward. The smaller ends have a hole in them.—The jar is filled with sugar, the clay put over the top, and kept wet. The moisture goes through the sugar and drops from the hole in the small end of the jar. This makes the sugar perfectly white.

The American Stock Grower, talking of the "sex of eggs," says: "When, on examining an egg by holding it between the eye and the light of the sun, or of a candle, the vivifying speck is seen exactly on the top, such an egg, it is said, will produce a male bird; but, if on the contrary, the speck be on one side, it will produce a female."

Be content with a legitimate business and let speculation alone, and in the end you will be a richer man.

Decision of Judge Pearson in the Habeas Corpus Case.

Ex parte Adolphus G. Moore.

Upon proof of service and the failure of Col. Kirk to return the writ, the counsel of the prisoner submitted two motions:

1. For an attachment against G. W. Kirk, for failing to make return.

2. For a writ, to be directed to the Sheriff of some county, commanding him with the power of the county, if necessary, to take the prisoner out of the hands of said Kirk and bring him before the Chief Justice.

The fact of service and the failure to make return was a sufficient foundation for these motions. But the affidavit sets out further, that [illegible] said, "he was acting under the [illegible] Holden and should make no return whatever in the matter, if true, had in my judgment an important bearing on the pending [illegible] not being at liberty to assume it to be true, on the verbal statement of Col. Kirk, addressed a communication to His Excellency asking to be informed if Col. Kirk had acted by his orders?

The purpose was to have the order to Col. Kirk avowed or disavowed, and make it a matter of fact one way or the other, and to afford an opportunity to His Excellency, if avowed, of setting out the grounds [illegible] action and of being heard [illegible] which both motions [illegible] that the [illegible] Alamance [illegible] had taken [illegible] effect to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that county? [illegible] prisoner takes nothing by either motion [illegible] otherwise, it will become necessary to give further consideration.

It was insisted [illegible] counsel of the prisoner that the Governor [illegible] no part of this proceeding and cannot be heard. In my opinion it forms a part of the proceedings to the extent of the avowal of the orders given to Col. Kirk, (that is in direct response to my inquiry:) and of the fact that in the exercise of the power conferred on him he had declared the county of Alamance to be in a state of insurrection, taken military possession and ordered the arrest and detention of the petitioner as a *military* prisoner. The action of His Excellency is relevant, for, if the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended, the writ now sued for, ought not to be awarded. (*Ex parte* Tobias Watkins, 3 Peters, 193) the Chief Justice says: "the writ ought not to be awarded, if the Court is satisfied that the prisoner would be remanded." This cases cited and approved, *ex parte*, Milligan, 4 Wallace, 118.

His Excellency was also pleased to set out some of the special facts that satisfied him that the civil authorities of the county were unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property; it is not mine to pass upon these facts or judge of their sufficiency.

Mr. Badger, counsel for His Excellency, relies on the Constitution: "The Governor shall be commander in chief, and have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress riots and insurrections and to repel invasion," Art. XII sec. 3. And on the statute, act 1869'-70, chap. XXVII, sec. 1, "The Governor may, in his discretion, be authorized and empowered, in the enjoyment of life and property, to declare such county to be in a state of insurrection, and to call into service, the militia of the State to such an extent as may become necessary to suppress the insurrection;" and he insisted,

1. This clause of the constitution and the statute empowering the Governor to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection, whenever in *his judgment* the civil authorities are unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property. The Governor has so declared in regard to the county of Alamance, and the judiciary cannot call his action in question or remove it, as the matter is confined solely to the judgment of the Governor.

2. The Constitution and this statute confers on the Governor all powers "necessary" to suppress the insurrection, and the Governor has taken military possession of the county and ordered the arrest and detention of the petitioner as a military prisoner. This was necessary, for unlike other insurrections, it is not open resistance, but a novel insurrection, seeking to effect its purpose by a secret association, spread over the country, seeking to effect its purpose by secret association, scourging and other crimes committed in the dark and evading the civil authorities by masks, fraud, perjury and intimidation. It follows, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in that county, until the insurrection be suppressed. I accede to the first proposition; full faith and credit are due to the action of the Governor in this matter, because he is the competent authority, acting in pursuance of the constitution and the law. The power from its nature must be exercised by the Executive, as in case of invasion or open insurrection. The extent of the power is alone the subject of Judicial determination. As to the second, it may be that the arrest and also the detention of the petitioner is necessary as a means to suppress the insurrection. But I cannot yield my assent to the conclusion; the means must be *proper*, as well as necessary, and the detention of the petitioner as a military prisoner, is not a proper means, for it violates the Declaration of Rights. "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, shall not be suspended." Constitution, Art. I Sec. 21. This is an *express* provision, and there is no rule of construction or principle of Constitutional law, by which an express provision can be abrogated and made of no force by an *implication* from any other provision of the instrument.

The clauses should be construed so as to give effect to each, and prevent conflict. This is done by giving to Art. XII, sec. 3, the effect of allowing military possession of a County to be taken and the arrest of all suspected persons, to be made by military authority, but requiring by force of Art. 1, sec. 21, the persons so arrested, to be surrendered for trial, to the civil authorities on *habeas corpus*, should they not be delivered over without the writ.

This prevents conflict with the *habeas corpus* clause and harmonizes with the other articles of the "Declaration of Rights," trial by jury, &c., all of which have been handed down to us by our fathers and by our English ancestors, as great fundamental principles, essential for the protection of civil liberty.

I declare my opinion to be, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has not been suspended by the action of his Excellency. That the Governor has power under the Constitution and laws to declare a county to be in a State of insurrection, to take military possession, to order the arrest of all suspected persons and to do all other things necessary to suppress the insurrection, but he has no power to disobey the writ of *habeas corpus*, or to order the trial of any citizen otherwise than by jury, according to the law of the land. Such action would be in excess of his power.

The Judiciary has power to declare the action

of the Executive, as well as acts of the General Assembly, in violation of the Constitution, void and of no effect. Having conceded full faith and [illegible] the action of His Excellency within the scope of the power conferred on him, I feel assured he will in like manner give due observance to the law as announced by the Judiciary. Indeed he cannot refuse to do so, without taking upon himself, the responsibility of acting upon the extreme principle, "The safety of the State is the supreme law." I will venture to hope, as evil as the times may be, our country has not yet reached the point when a resort to extreme measures has become a public necessity.

2. The motion for an attachment against Col. Kirk is based on the *habeas corpus* act, acts 1868-'69, chapt. I, sec. 15. "If any person on whom a writ of *habeas corpus* is served shall refuse or neglect to obey the same by producing the body &c., within the time required and *no sufficient excuse be shown*, it shall be the duty of the Judge or Court, forthwith to issue an attachment against such person to the Sheriff of any county in the State, commanding him immediately to arrest such person and bring him before the Judge or Court, and such person shall be committed to jail until he shall make return to the writ, and comply with any order that may be made in relation to the party for whose relief the writ shall have been issued."

Col. Kirk has refused to make return.

The question is, do the facts before me "*show a sufficient excuse?*" The affidavit sets out that Col. Kirk put his refusal on the ground, that he had orders from his commander in chief, who is the Governor of the State, not to obey the writ. His Excellency avows that Col. Kirk was acting under his orders. So we have this case. Col. Kirk is commanded by the Chief Justice to produce the body. He is ordered by his commander in chief not to obey the writ. What was the man to do? He elected to obey his orders. In my opinion there was sufficient excuse for refusing to return the writ. The motion is not [illegible] the fact in question does not rest on [illegible] furnishing for a contempt of the Judge [illegible] court of compelling a return to the writ, [illegible] the production of the body. It is a substitute for the provisions in "the old [illegible] *corpus* act," which punished [illegible] on refusing or neglecting to [illegible] conviction by indictment," with a fine of $500 for the first offence, and of $1,000 and incapacity to hold office for the second. The late act is an improvement upon the [illegible] by substituting the speedy remedy of [illegible] ment in place of indictment and the sev[illegible]nishment of imprisonment. Both acts are evidently intended to punish for not making return, and the last is also intended for the immediate relief of the party in whose behalf the writ is issued. The notion of punishing for a contempt of the Judge or Court, is not involved in either act, certainly not in that of 1868-'69; that is provided for by the "contempt act," (same session.) The proceeding is, *by a rule to show cause* why an attachment should not issued. And yet I was urged with much vehemence by learned and aged counsel, to rule Kirk up for a contempt of the Chief Justice, in this, the affidavit of service sets out that Col. Kirk when the writ was served, said, "tell them that such things are played out, I have my orders from Gov. Holden, and shall not obey the writ," "I will surrender them on Gov. Holden's order, but not otherwise unless they send a sufficient force to whip me." This, as was well said by Mr. Badger, is the language of a rude soldier and not as courteous as we usually find in Judicial proceedings. The motion for a rule to show cause for this contempt is not pertinent to the matter now on hand. The evidence on which is rests comes in a questionable shape, extraneous matter put into an affidavit of services to excite prejudice, and the motion made at the instance of one who is under arrest for the horrid crime of murder by midnight assassination; at a time when, as Mr. Bragg feelingly remarked "we are in the last ditch; we look to the Judiciary as our only hope, if that fail us, the country is gone! gone! gone!"

I do not feel it to be my duty to leave grave matters and turn aside to put a rule on a rude soldier to show cause for making a flippant speech. I will be borne out by every member of the profession in saying, during thirty years I have had the honor of a seat on the bench I have never been slow to punish for contempt and preserve the dignity of the Court when I believed there was an intent to assail it. I know my duty and trust, I have firmness enough to discharge it. These remarks seemed called for because of the earnestness with which the motion was pressed, in language more courtly but fully as strong as that used by the rude soldier, and the excited manner in which I was reminded of my duty and exhorted to perform it, nay, the oath of office was read to me, and I had the benefit of hearing read much of the lofty language of Lord Mansfield.

3. The motion for a precept directed to the Sheriff of some county to bring the petitioner forthwith before me, and if necessary to take with him the power of the county, is based on the 17th and 18th sections of the *habeas corpus* act. "The Court or Judge may direct a precept to any Sheriff, Coroner, or other person to be designated therein, commanding him to bring forthwith before such Court or Judge the party (wherever to be found) for whose benefit the writ of *habeas corpus* shall have been granted." "In the execution of this writ the Sheriff or person designed may call out the power of the county."

The petitioner is entitled to this writ; the only question is, to whom should it be directed. The motion is that it should be directed to the Sheriff of some county.

I have considered the matter fully and have come to the conclusion not to direct it to a Sheriff. The act gives a discretion. In the present condition of things, the counties of Alamance and Caswell declared to be in a state of insurrection and occupied by military forces, and the public mind feverishly excited; it is highly probable, nay, in my opinion, certain, that a writ in the hands of a Sheriff, (with authority to call out the power of the county) by which he is commanded with force, if necessary, to take the petitioner out of the hands of the military authorities, will plunge the whole State into civil war.

If the Sheriff demands the petitioner of Col. Kirk, with his present orders, he will refuse, and then comes war. The country has had war enough. But it was said by the counsel of the petitioner, "if in the assertion of civil liberty, war comes, let it come! The blood will not be on your hands or on ours; it will be on all who disregard the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*. Let Justice be done if the heavens fall."

It would be to act with the impetuosity of youth and not with the calmness of age, to listen to such counsels. "Let justice be done if the heavens fall," is a beautiful figure of speech, quoted by every one of the five learned counsel. Justice must be done, or the power of the Judiciary be exhausted, but I would forfeit all claim to prudence tempered with firmness should I, without absolute necessity, add fuel to the flame, and plunge the country into civil war, provided my duty can be fully discharged without that awful consequence. Wisdom dictates, if justice can be done, "let heaven stand." Unless the Governor revokes his orders Col. Kirk will resist; that appears from the affidavit of service.

The second branch of the motion, that the power of the county be called out if necessary to aid in taking the petitioner by force out of the hands of Kirk, is as difficult of solution as the first.

The power of the county, or "*posse comitatus*," means *the men of the county in which the writ is to be executed*; in this instance Caswell; and that county is declared to be in a state of insurrection. Shall *insurgents* be called out by the person who is to execute the writ, to join in conflict with the military forces of the State?

It is said a sufficient force will volunteer from in other counties; they may belong to the association, or be persons who sympathise with it, But the "*posse comitatus*" must come from the county where the writ is to be executed, it would be illegal to take men from other counties; this is settled law; shall illegal means be resorted to in order to execute a writ?

Again; every ablebodied man in the State belongs to the militia. The Governor is by the constitution "Commander in Chief of the militia of the State," Art. III, sec. 8. So the power of the county is composed of men who are under the command of the Governor; shall these men be required to violate, with force, the orders of their Commander in Chief, and do battle with his other forces that are already in the field? In short the whole physical power of the State is by the constitution under the conotlol of the Governor; the Judiciary has only a moral power; by the theory of the constitution there can be no conflict between these two branches of the Government.

The writ will be directed to the Marshal of the Supreme Court, with instructions to exhibit it and a copy of this opinion to His Excellency the Governor. If he orders the petitioner to be delivered to the Marshal, well; if not following the example of Chief Justice Taney, in Merriman's case Annual Cyclopædia, for the year 1861, page 555, I have discharged my duty, the power of the Judiciary is exhausted, and the responsibility must rest on the Executive.

PEARSON.

The following is the order of the Chief Justice to the Marshal:

To David A. Wicker, Marshall of the Supreme Court:

You are hereby commanded in the name of the State of North Carolina, forthwith to bring Adolphus G. Moore, wherever to be found, before me Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the City of Raleigh. Herein fail not. Have therein this writ and make due return.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON,
CHIEF JUSTICE SUP. COURT.

Raleigh, July 30th, 1870.

Instructions.—You will wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, exhibit to him this writ and a copy of the opinion in "Moore's case" and make return to me.

R. M. PEARSON
C. J. S. C.

July 23d, 1870.

P. S. Chief Justice Pearson has, this afternoon, issued similar orders for all the other prisoners now held by Kirk.

The Governor and the Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 26, 1870.

TO THE HONORABLE R. M. PEARSON,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive, by the hands of the Marshal of the Supreme Court, a copy of your opinion in the matter of A. G. Moore; and the Marshal has informed me of the writ in his hands for the body of said Moore, now in the custody of my subordinate officer, Col. George W. Kirk.

I have declared the Counties of Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection, and have taken military possession of them. This your Honor admits I have the power to do "under the Constitution and laws." And not only this, "but to do all things necessary to suppress the insurrection," including the power to "arrest all *suspected* persons" in the above mentioned Counties.

Your Honor has thought proper also to declare that the citizens of the Counties of Alamance and Caswell are *insurgents*, as the result of the Constitutional and lawful action of the Executive, and that, therefore, you will not issue the writ for the production of the body of Moore to any of the men of the said counties; that "the *posse comitatus* must come from the county where the writ is to be executed," and that any other means would be illegal.

I have official and reliable information that in the counties above named, during the last twelve months, not less than one hundred persons, "in the peace of God and this State," have been taken from their homes and scourged, mainly if not entirely on account of their political opinions; that eight murders have been committed, including that of a State Senator, on the same account; that another State Senator has been compelled from fear of his life, to make his escape to a distant State. I have reasons to believe that the governments of the said Counties have been mainly if not entirely in the hands of men who belong to the Klu Klux Klan, whose members have perpetrated the atrocities referred to; and that the County governments have not merely omitted to ferret out and bring to justice those of this Klan who have thus violated the law, but that they actually shielded them from arrest and punishment. The state judicial power in the said Counties, though in the hands of energetic, learned and upright men, has not been able to bring criminals to justice; indeed, it is my opinion, based on facts that have come to my knowledge, that the life of the Judge whose duty it is to ride the circuit to which the said Counties belong, has not been safe, on account of the hatred entertained towards him by the Klan referred to, because of his wish and purpose to bring said criminals to justice. For be it known to your Honor that there is a wide spread and formidable secret organization in this State partly political and partly social in its objects; that this organization is known first as "*The Constitutional Union Guard*," secondly, as "*The White Brotherhood*,"—thirdly as "*The Invisible Empire*,"—that the members of this organization are united by oath which ignore or repudiate the ordinary oaths or obligations that rest upon all the citizens to respect the laws and to uphold the government; that the oaths inculcated hatred by the white against the colored people of the State; that the members of this Klan are irreconcilably hostile to the great principle of political and civil equality, on which the government of this State has been reconstructed; that these Klans meet in secret, in disguise, with arms, in uniform of a certain kind intended to conceal their persons and their horses, and to terrify those whom they assault or among whom they move; that they hold their camps in secret places, and decree judgment against their peacable fellow citizens, from mere intimidation to scourgings, mutilations and murder, and that certain persons of the Klan are duped to execute these judgments; that when the members of this Klan are arrested for violations of law, it is most difficult to obtain bills of indictment against them, and still more difficult to convict them; first, because some of the members or their sympathizers are almost always on the grand and petit juries, and secondly, because witnesses who are members or sympathisers, unblushingly commit perjury to screen their confederates and associates in crime; that the Klan, thus constituted and having in view the objects referred to, is very powerful in at least twenty-five Counties of the State, and has had absolute control for the last twelve months of the Counties of Alamance and Caswell.

Under these circumstances I would have been recreant to duty and faithless to my oath, if I had not exercised the power in the several Counties which your Honor has been pleased to say I have exercised Constitutionally and lawfully; especially as, since October, 1868, I have repeatedly, by proclamations and by letters, invoked public opinion to repress these evils, and warned criminals and offenders against the laws of the fate that must in the end overtake them, if, under the auspices of the Klan referred to, they should presist in their course.

I beg to assure your Honor that no one subscriber more thoroughly then I do to the great principles of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury. Except in extreme cases, in which beyond all question "the safety of the State is the supreme law," these privileges of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury should be maintained.

I have already declared that, in my Judgment, your Honor and all the other civil and judicial authorities are unable *at this time* to deal with the insurrents. The civil and the military are alike Constitutional powers; the civil to protect life and property when it can, and the military only when the former has failed. As the Chief Executive I seek to restore, not to subvert the judicial power. Your Honor has done your duty, and in perfect harmony with you I seek to do mine.

It is not I nor the military power that has supplanted the civil authority; that has been done by the insurrection in the Counties referred to. I do not see how I can restore the civil authority until I suppress the "insurrection" which your Honor declares I have the power to do; and I do not see how I can surrender the insurgents to the civil authority until that authority is restored. It would be a mockery in me to declare that the civil authority was unable to protect the citizens against the insurgents, and then turn the insurgents over to the civil authority. My oath to support the Constitution makes it imperative on me to "suppress the insurrection" and restore the civil authority in the counties referred to, and this I must do. In doing this I renew to your Honor expressions of my profound respect for the civil authority, and my earnest wish that this authority may soon be restored to every county and neighborhood in the State.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
Your ob't serv't,
W. W. HOLDEN.
Governor.

GENERAL NEWS.

M. Provost Paradol, the newly appointed French Minister to the United States, committed suicide in Washington on the 20th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been in this country but a few days. The Prussian minister nobly accepted an invitation to attend the funeral solemnities, saying, "There is no war after death."

Jeter Philips, who murdered his wife in February, 1867, near Richmond Va., and who has been respited twelve times owing to a clashing of authority between the civil and military courts, paid the penalty of his crime on Friday last in Richmond, after making full and public confession of the deed for which he suffered.

Senator Spragne, the well known radical Senator from Rhode Island, it is said intends to try Chinese labor in his immense mills in Rhode Island. Dawes, radical Representative from Massachussets, is employing Chinese upon his recently purchased plantation near New Orleans. The radical shoemaking methropolists are employing them in Massachussets. And all because the nasty, yellow Pagans work cheaper than poor white or colored men, when it comes to a matter of dollars and cents.

A pig in Missouri recently rooted up $2,000 in gold, hurredly buried by the owner during the war and who afterwards forgot the spot.

At Indianola, Texas, fresh water sells at one dollar a bucketful. Dry times out there.

STATE NEWS.

Witchcraft has its devotees even in North Carolina. A white woman was a few days ago, arrested and lodged in jail at Goldsboro, on the charge of "conjuring" somebody. The absurdity of the affair became so manifest, even to the radical officials, that she was soon released.

Mr. Henry Malone of Caswell county, cultivated 9000 hills of tobacco on two acres of land last year, and sold the crop in Danville, Va., for $700.—Pretty good for two acres.

A young man named E. S. Hodges, from Wake county, was arrested and jailed a few days ago in Wilmington, for attempting to pass forged orders purporting to have been drawn by his uncle.

The Governor has offered $200 reward for the arrest of Bejamin Lassiter, colored, who, a few days since, murdered a colored boy, named Alexander Croom, in Lenoir county, by becting him to death with a stick.

A colored man was arrested in Beaufort last week for running about town at night, clad in nothing but a long linen coat, and attempting to outrage females of that place. His coat was greased all over, so that he could slip through the fingers of any one who should attempt to arrest him.

The merchants of Caswell county, carried away by their indignation, refused to sell Kirk supplies for his men and he was forced to send to Raleigh for them.

A rattlesnake, 43 inches long, was killed near Rutherfordton, one day last week. Splendid country up there for rattlesnakes.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HON. WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. JAMES M. LEACH,
OF DAVIDSON.

Forsyth County Ticket.

For the Senate, (Stokes and Forsyth.)
Sterling Adams, of Stokes.

For House of Representatives,
T. H. Pegram.
For Sheriff,
A. H. Morris.
Commissioners,
Stephen Hodgins, Fountain Flynt, Henry Fries, Smith Linville, David Smith.
Register,
Chas. Teague.
Treasurer,
John Masten.
Surveyor,
M. H. Morris.
Coroner,
N. W. Nading.

Stokes County Candidates.

For the House of Representatives:
John G. H. Mitchell,
of Stokes.
For Sheriff,
Wm. H. Gentry.
For Commissioners,
Ambrose P. Jessup, Benj. Bailey, Dr. F. Pringle, T. J. Valentine, Jackson M. Martin.
For Register of Deeds.
J. T. W. Davis.
For Treasurer,
Thos. M. Baker.
For Coroner,
Samuel M. Rierson.
For Surveyor,
Gideon George.

REGISTER.—This one word comprises the whole duty of every Conservative, until he gets through it. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way until it is done, and the sooner it is done, the better.

VOTE.—This word comprises the whole duty of every Conservative on Thursday next until he gets his ballot in; after that it will be his duty to see that his neighbors vote, and vote right.

The Conservative who, through indifference or neglect, fails to vote on Thursday next, endorses Holden as much as he who votes for the radical ticket. He may not mean it, but that will be the result of his folly. Such men will deserve no commiseration at the hands of his Conservative brethren should the radical ticket be successful, but the latter can justly point at him the finger of indignation and say, "Thou didst help to do it!"

Remember that the new Court system inaugurated by the party in power, costs each county from $3,000 to 25,000 per year, whereas under our former system it cost only from $500 to $5,000 per year, according to the size and proportions of the county. Aad it all comes out of your pockets, tax-payers.

Remember that when Daniel W. Courts was Treasurer of North Carolina, our State credit was without a stain, and our bonds were sold at 103 in gold. Since the radical leaders have taken the credit of the State into their keeping, it has become a thing of scorn and reproach, and our bonds have gone as low as 12 in gold.

What has become of all the money wrung from the people during the past two years by taxation? It has been squandered in speculation and bribery by the radical leaders.

What has become of all the money obtained from the sale of bonds appropriated to some of the railroads in this State? Ask Holden and his friends, Littlefield, Scepson, Jones, Sloan, and all the rest of the birds of that feather.

Tax payers, do not forget that in less than two years the radical leaders urged on by Gov. Holden, Gen. Littlefield, and the precious crew they assembled about them, increased the debt of the State *eighteen millions* of dollars—more than doubled the debt as it was left at the close of Gov. Worth's administration. It would have been eight or nine millions more if the radical leaders could have had their way, but the Supreme Court, urged on by indignant Conservatives, pronounced these latter millions unconstitutional.

DO NOT FORGET TO REGISTER.—Don't leave it until the day of election, for if you do you may be embarrassed by a challenge and, possibly, fail to get your vote in at all. Even if you have registered in precious elections, see to it beforehand that your name is properly enrolled. Every vote in this election counts. Every man who is opposed to a continuation of radical misrule, should make himself certain before the election that he can vote on that eventful day without dispute or embarrassment. *Register*, REGISTER, REGISTER!

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

With this issue, thank fortune, the campaign is over. We have done what we could, in our humble way, to advance the prospects of true principles and true men. Our banner, carefully, but with all sincerity, uplifted in the beginning, has not been lowered one single inch, but we have carried it forward by degrees until we stand as we ever intend to stand, in defence of the rights, the privileges, the freedom and the honor of the people of North Carolina. Like the chosen legions of old Caesar, reserved for the hardest tussle, we were not headstrong in the fight. Like them, we picked our way, and now, standing boldly in front of the enemy, our blade is drawn. We stand up for victory! It is ours. Its glory already gilds our banners. From the mountains to the sea, the people of our grand, old State are marching shoulder to shoulder, and keeping step to the old-time music. In this district, especially, the masses are awake. They are rallying to the standard of James M. Leach with an enthusiasm that was seldom equalled in our history. His name seems to be a talisman that touches every true heart and binds men together. He is a man who is trusted because he has been tried, and he is now carrying the Conservative banner on to an unparalleled triumph. Swell the column that is crowding around him, men of the Fifth District. He is fighting *your* battle. He is leading the new crusade against fraud, corruption, oppression and taxation. His battle cry is "the rights of the people," and every blow he strikes with his trenchant blade is a blow in defence of the great principles of civil liberty that have come down to us from our rugged ancestors. Rally to his support. Leave the plough in the furrow, and the work undone for one day, and do your endeavor for your country.

Next Thursday is election day. Every Conservative should give that day to his State. Let no man think to himself: "Oh, my vote won't count much. There will be plenty without me." Such thoughts are but the horsids of disaster. Every vote counts. Our full strength should be brought out. Small majorities won't do for us. The radicals know too well how to manipulate them, and cast the balance on their side. We must roll up majorities that they cannot hope to change by any of their petty manipulating tricks. Remember how Durham was elected by a small majority in the 7th District in the last Congressional election. Remember how the vote was tampered with until it made a majority of one (!) for his radical competitor. Let every man come out, and help us to roll up rousing majorities. We will need them.

When Mr. Vest was before the people of this county as a candidate for the commons, he made promises regarding his career in that body, if elected, which if they were not accepted by many as gospel truths, were, at least encouraging. He *was* elected, and everybody in Forsyth county knows how his promises were carried out. There was not a member of the Legislature more devoted to the radical ring-leaders, more active to plunge the State into debt, more eager in his endeavors to prove his fidelity to radical interests in advocating every measure of radical extravagance that was proposed, more earnest in his desires to crush out every movement looking towards investigation, than Mr. Vest. He was the candidate of the radical party, and Gov. Holden, its chief in this State.

The above was not penned with any desire to attack Mr. Vest. He is no candidate, and no exhibition of his record can hurt *him* at this time. But we wish to "point a moral."

Mr. John P. Nissen is now the candidate of the radical party and of course supports radical mensures and radical men. He supports Gov. Holden. In supporting Gov. Holden, he cannot help support, or at least, excuse the acts of his administration. Mr. Nissen makes fine promises now; but what think you they will amount to, when once in the legislature, he hears the crack of Gov. Holden's whip about his ears? Our people should take warning by the past two years. There is nothing like experience as a teacher. They have experienced the evils of one radical representative. Let them be careful how they send another, to walk in the same footsteps and do the same deeds.

Remember, that we owe it to the radical party that a vast and intricate system of national taxation has been forced upon us—so vast that it employs an army of revenue officials, five or six times larger than the United States army, and so intricate that not one out of the whole number understands it in all its bearings. By this system, there is not an implement of labor, not an article of merchandise, not a household utensil, not an article of clothing, not a piece of furniture, not a trade, profession or calling that is not taxed in some way. Besides which we have an inquisitive swarm of officials let loose upon us, who produce nothing and consume much. All this has to be paid by the people. How long do you intend that it shall be so?

A Misrepresentation Nailed.

Our neighbor of the *Advocate*, returning to the brief and desultory remarks made by us at Sides' on Monday of last week, endeavors, in a very sly way, to create the impression that we announced ourself in favor of the abrogation of the Homestead provision in our present State Constitution, and that such was the design of the great Conservative organization with which we are now acting. The *Advocate* has permitted itself to become the victim of imperfect information; and, judging from the character of the few prominent radicals at that meeting—and they were very few indeed—they are eminently qualified to give that kind of information. We never said, nor we ever intimated any such thing to the people on that occasion, or on any other occasion. Our denial is positive, emphatic and explicit. We *did* declare ourself in favor of a modification of our present State Constitution whenever the proper time shall have arrived for it. In this we feel ourself to be in accord with a vast majority of the people. There are many things in our present State Constitution which even some of the radical leaders will not undertake to defend. They dare not do it. If they had sufficient moral courage to be outspoken at the present time, they would say there are some things they would like to have changed as well as ourself. Some of them, before the canvass set in, did say so. But we never intimated, any more than they did, that the Homestead was one of these objectionable features.

On the contrary, our candidate for Congress in this District, Hon. James M. Leach, a man whom we are supporting with all our heart and soul, is, as he distinctly declared in his recent speech made in Winston, the prime mover and author of the Homestead law in this State. It was he who prepared the original bill and presented it in the State Legislature of 1866-7, of which he was a member. This very bill was afterwards, with but few alterations, favorably entertained by the Convention of 1868, and incorporated in the State Constitution.

But what does all this clap-trap talk of our opponents about the Homestead amount to? There are no less than three long-winded articles about it in last week's *Advocate*. It is simply indulged in by the radical presses and speakers to divert the minds of the people from the great issues which are actually before them. They talk of the Homestead as if *that* was an issue, when it is not now, nor is it likely to be in time to come. There is scarcely a man in the State who does not know that a Legislature, whatever may be its political character, cannot alter one word in the Constitution, nor can it call a Convention for that purpose without previously consulting the popular will. It can merely submit to the people the plain question whether or not they desire a Convention. The people would vote upon this proposition at the ballot-box, either "For" or "Against." If "Against," that settles the matter; if "For," then it will devolve upon the succeeding Legislature to appoint the day when an election shall be held for members of the Convention, and the day when they shall assemble for business. The people will then vote for whomsoever they please, and we know they will be especially careful to vote for no man who is not perfectly in accordance with their views upon every question which may be at issue in that election.

The honest, well-meaning citizens of North Carolina know all this, and they will not be drawn away from a contemplation of the vast evils entailed upon them by the radical leaders, and who are now endeavoring by measures calculated to stir the indignation of every true man to keep their hold upon the throats of the people. We want the Constitution changed in some respects. We want the burdensome county organizations which entail such an enormous expense upon us, broken up, and our good, old county courts restored. We want additional restrictions thrown around the Legislative department so that it cannot make enormous appropriations without the popular consent, and then levy crushing taxes, special and otherwise, to meet the obligations thus incurred. We want the powers of the Executive so curtailed that he shall not be enabled to plunge the State into the throes of civil commotion and military rule, putting the persons and property of our peaceable citizens in jeopardy, whenever it may suit his political and personal interests, as our present Executive is now doing. We want ambiguities replaced by certainties, sunshine instead of shadow, prosperity instead of disaster, peace instead of war. The time is hastening on when we will have all these. Light is breaking in the east, and the clouds in the west are rolling rapidly away. Let our people be undismayed, calm and determined to do their duty towards their God, their country and themselves. Then will all be well.

☞ We publish in full, this week, the decision of Justice Pearson, and all the attending facts. There are no better campaign documents than these. They fasten upon the Governor a fearful responsibility, and they will utterly destroy the hopes of the radical party in some of our counties.

A Few Words.

It is understood that Mr. John Philip Nissen, the radical candidate for the Commons, is by no means sparing of our name and antecedents in the present canvass. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as we had no desire whatever to assail Mr. Nissen. Our gun was aimed at other game. Since, however, he has been sufficiently unadvised as to cast the glove, we are not such a coward as to refuse to take it up.

We now ask Mr. Nissen if he did not say, in the presence of creditable witnesses, here in Forsyth, that he was in favor of abolishing, as soon as possible, the Homestead provision in the Constitution of North Carolina?—He DID say so. We have the names of gentlemen who will sustain us in our assertion. Will Mr. Nissen deny that he has money owing to him that he cannot get unless the Homestead is abolished?—It is an honest fact.

Did not Mr. Nissen say that he was in favor of paying former slave-holders for the property they lost by the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln? He DID say so. The proofs of his saying so are patent at our hand.

Did not Mr. Nissen advocate and sustain the infamous "fence law" proposed in the Legislature? A law that would compel poor men, who owned no land, to pay at least one dollar per month a head on their stock to help keep up Mr. Nissen's own fences. Is it not so? This dark crime has been charged upon him on the stump, and proved on him.

Did not Mr. Nissen, in the Legislature during the war, vote for indicting the men, women and children—everybody and everything—who furnished provisions to the deserters from the Confederate army, and others who sought to escape conscription? He *did!* He DID!! He dare not say it is not so, for his vote is standing upon the record, and there it will stand with damning emphasis until the crack of doom.

Mr. Nissen may attack us as much as he pleases. We are not afraid of him. But he ought to remember that the inmates of glass houses should be the last to throw stones. Thank God! we have never denied anything we ever said or wrote, or did, and Mr. Nissen ought to be equally sincere. We lay no claim to consistency, for we are a mortal, erring man, and there are many things we have done, that we wish we never had done. Having done them, however, we are not such a mean sneak, as to try at this late day to crawl out of them. Having regretted our shortcomings, our only hope for pardon rests—not in man—but in the christian's hope—REPENTANCE.

Recollect that our taxes in 1860, and previous years, were cheerfully paid, because the amount was small and our means less limited; they are difficult to pay now, because they have been enormously increased by the party in power, while property has decreased in value. If the radicals could only find some way to increase our means, in the same ratio that they increase our taxes, then there might be some excuse for piling on the latter. But this they cannot do. It will be the province of a Conservative legislature to do away with the evil influences which are operating against North Carolina, and, while its acts tend to enhance the value of property, lower the taxes on that property.

So long as we have radical mismanagement in our State affairs, paralysing our credit and eating up our substance with taxation, just so long will capital and immigration be discouraged from coming amongst us and aiding us in the developement of our resources. That is as certain as doom. No man with three, four or five thousand dollars to invest in a farm, is going to invest it here, knowing that the radical party have plunged the State into a whirlpool of debt, and are so extravagant in all their movements, that tax after tax, heavier, heavier and heavier, will be required to keep the State machinery going. No, they will not invest here. They will turn their eyes to some more favored locality, where the grim monster "TAXATION" will not be forever dogging their heels. Our only safety, our only chance to invite capital, and intelligent labor amongst us, is to break up, root and branch, this radical party, drive its leaders into outer darkness, and replace them with men of capability, integrity and frugality, such as are presented by the Conservative party. Will you do it?

The radicals of the 6th Congressional District have nominated Mr. F. H. Sprague, of Salisbury, as their candidate for Congress in place of Dr. H. M. Pritchard, who wisely declined running against Hon. F. E. Shober. Mr. Sprague may have his reasons for thus allowing himself to be led to the sacrifice, but they will not lessen the vigor of the blow impending over radicalism in the banner district of North Carolina. All hail to Shober! He is a worthy leader of a gallant band. Under his wise generalship the Conservatives of the 6th District will march on to a more glorious victory on Thursday next than they ever before achieved.

Beware

of all "extra" papers, rumors and reports, circulated on the eve of the election. Such rumors are generally false, and intended merely to intimidate the people, and affect the election.

Congress.

Congress, after tinkering for weeks over the Internal Revenue bill, and making a few alterations, such as the reduction of the income tax to 2½ per cent, and raising the exemption to $2,000—a matter which affects very few people in this section of country—has finally adjourned without doing much, if anything, towards relieving that class of our people who most need relief. The only reduction which interests us particularly is the modification of the stamp upon receipts, and upon promissory notes, so that, after the first of October next, none will be required upon such writings drawn for "a less sum than one hundred dollars." This was a very small tub to throw to such a very big whale as the tax-paying community.

The whole aim of Congress seems to have been to take especial care of the great bond-holding interest, while the interests of the people at large have been systematically ignored. We think it is hard for the government to tax farmers, farmer's wives and children upon all they can earn, and protect the ones who do nothing, who never turned a sod, fattened a hog, milked a cow, husked corn, marketed grain, or built so much as a rod of rail-fence. We care not what the bondholders or their friends may think of us, our sympathies are with those who labor for what they get. Our enemies are those who steal, no matter whether it be by presenting a pistol to the head of a traveller, or by asking corrupt legislative bodies to steal for them.

If the people ever want to change this thing, and claim their right to be properly protected in the national councils, they must send men thither who are pledged to their interests. Not men who are in accord with the very radical party which is protecting the great monied oligarchy, to the exclusion of everything else. We must send to Congress from this district such a man as JAMES M. LEACH, for we must remember that if we want to correct this crying evil, we can only do it by commencing here at home. Other districts and other States are waking up, and demand that we shall not be idle.

Glorious intelligence continues to reach us from the western counties. The dark cohorts of radicalism are melting away like the night mists before the bright glance of the morning. Disintegration had long since commenced and was gradually going on, but the infamous attempt of the radical leaders to overawe our free born people with bayonets has struck the fatal blow. Radicalism, like an enraged scorpion, has stung itself to death. Be glad, oh, suffering friends, for we will soon have passed through the shadowy valley, and hope whispers us that the dawning is at hand.

Let no one forget that the regular expenses for carrying on the State government were, during Gov. Worth's administration, a little over $300,000. Since the radicals have held the helm in their hands, they have spent nearly $800,000 for the same purpose. Part of their miserable work during the last two years they undid themselves, because they were afraid to go before the people with such a terribly damning record, and part will have to be undone by a Conservative Legislature in order to save our people from being driven from house and home by taxation.

Follow-citizens, do not forget that our once glorious old University of North Carolina, the cradle of our statesmen, and the pride of our people, has been dragged down from its high estate by the blighting influences of radicalism. Once a University in fact as well as in name, it is now little better than a primary school, with teachers who have not the respect or confidence of the masses, and who have been fished out from the muddiest pools of politics to fill professors' chairs. Our young men are compelled to seek education abroad, for they will not associate with the imported and political teachers who now lord it over the University of this State. The University of Virginia, which has not had the poisonous hand of radicalism laid upon it, is in a highly flourishing condition, and is annually crowded with students; while our own drags along a sickly existence, dependent upon legislative alms, and at its last session did not have over a few dozen pupils.

We call attention to the decision of Judge Pearson in regard to the *habeas corpus*. It is a milk-and-water decision, and leaves everything in the Governor's hands. It is true that he has declared the writ of *habeas corpus* not suspended, but he also intimates to the Governor that if he chooses to disregard the act of the Supreme Court, that he—the Governor—was all powerful, and the resources of the Court were exhausted.

The Governor has accepted the opinion of the Judge, and—refused to surrender the prisoners!

Do not overlook the pregnant fact that William L. Scott is in favor of the mean and expensive military business of Governor Holden. Gen. Scott is in favor of making people pay thousands of dollars monthly in order to keep the radical party in office, and for no other purpose under heaven.

Mr. Nissen and the Homestead.

We hope that when Sheriff Masten, and other candidates and understrikers of the Radical party are charging that the Conservative party are wanting to overturn the Constitution of the State for the purpose of doing away with the Homestead Law, they will tell the people how Mr. Nissen, their candidate, stands on that question, and that they will read the following certificate of five respectable gentlemen, who heard Mr. Nissen express himself:

BLACKBURN'S SCHOOL HOUSE,
FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.

We, the undersigned, were at Blackburn's School House on the 22nd day of July, 1870, and heard the discussion between the candidates, and when Mr. Pegram drew out his competitor, J. P. Nissen, on the Homestead question, he Mr. Nissen, answered positively that he was opposed to the Homestead covering old debts.

Mr. Pegram replied that he was in favor of the Homestead covering old debts, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of this State to that effect; and further argued that unless the Homestead was retrospective it would not be worth one cent to the people.

T. T. BEST,
WM. GOSLIN,
R. Y. KIRKMAN,
JOHN MASTEN,
CHAS. TEAGUE.

Governor Holden and the State Militia of North Carolina are becoming more outrageous in their wrongs upon the people of that State every day. It is certainly the duty of the President to interfere, under that clause of the Constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government to each State.—*New York Herald.*

Not the "State Militia." Governor Holden does not trust the militia, because their hearts are with the people whom he desires to crush. It is true that President Grant is sending troops hither. He is sending them to watch Gov. Holden, and to see that he attempts no overt act against the liberties of the people of North Carolina. We honor President Grant for his foresight, and we will sustain him to the best of our ability, in his efforts to wipe out the wickedness attempted to be inaugurated by William W. Holden.

Your Tickets.

Look well to your tickets. It is reported that tickets have been printed, headed "*Conservative Ticket*," with Radical candidates' names thereon.

Be it remembered that the bonds issued to the various Railroads in this State by the Treasurer of North Carolina, since radicalism has had its sway, amounted to something over *twenty millions of dollars!* Of these bonds, just about four millions have been returned, leaving some sixteen millions to be accounted for. A large proportion of this amount never will be accounted for. Be it remembered also that the four millions of bonds returned to the State were returned by Conservative railroad Presidents, and not one dollar by radical Presidents.

The War in Europe.

The politics of our State absorb most of our attention this week, and we have very little room to speak of the terrible and portentous war now being waged on the other side of the sea.

Our readers have already been informed that France and Prussia have declared war, one against the other. Germany is awake to repel French arrogance, and France is thrilling to the music which made her famous in the days gone by. Other nations are looking on in suspense and horror. Their armies are being placed upon a war footing, and there are now, in Europe, at least, four million of men holding the musket in their hands. We sincerely hope and trust that the God of love will deign to shed his smile upon the embattled legions, and wither up the hate which animates them.

Peace!—blessed peace! is the earnest aspiration of every heart that throbs for the good of human kind. No more war! No more bloodshed! No more hate! Oh! if the nations would only come together, and, throwing aside prejudice and ambition, sit down at the council board, and emulate each other in well directed efforts towards the amelioration of the condition of the people. Oh! if the simple precepts of our Savior would be accepted instead of the precepts of military men. Oh! if kindness would rule instead of ambition, and peace, blessed peace, come down upon the world like a benediction wafted from the wings of love.

☞ Our friends should see to it that no improper persons are permitted to register before election day. They cannot be challenged on that day. Especially see to it that non-residents and minors are excluded.

Let it not be forgotten that all the radical leaders, with but few exceptions, do not censure Gov. Holden for his expensive military operations. There are some honest Republicans who do not like these operations. In fact, nearly every one in this county, on the Republican side, repudiates the military policy of the Governor.

Why do they support him then? They support him because it is a matter, not of patriotism, but of dollars and cents! Re*that* fact, brethren, when you go to vote.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Surry county, on the night of the 19th inst., Mrs. VESTAL HUTCHENS.

The Speaking at Kernersville.

According to appointment, Gens. Leach and Scott addressed their fellow-citizens of Forsyth at Kernersville, on Monday last. At least six hundred persons were present, and every thing passed off favorably to our standard-bearer.

Gen. Leach, although interrupted by a heavy rain of some hours' duration, which cut short the time allotted to him for speaking, delivered an excellent address which had the most happy effect, in which he exposed the falsehoods trumped up by his opponent, Gen. Scott, against him, to the full satisfaction of his numerous friends present.

Gen. Scott having a bad cause to advocate, made a lame effort to refute Gen. Leach's arguments, in which he signally failed. He defended Holden's Military policy, and pitched into the police bill which was passed by the Convention of 1865, denounced it as outrageous, bloody and tyrannical, and unfortunately for himself and his party held it up as a precedent for the guidance of Gov. Holden! Messrs. *Starbuck and Lash* were the members of the Convention from this county who supported that very Police bill which Gen. Scott pronounced *bloody and tyrannical*, and recommends to Gov. Holden for his guidance!!—Scott made votes at Kernersville for the Conservatives.

Gen. Leach's speech was replete with facts and arguments; whilst Gen. Scott's efforts seem to have been directed to evade the issues presented, and to arouse the prejudices and passions of the ignorant in regard to the unfortunate past.

We see that the *Advocate* publishes an "Extra,"—at whose expense we don't know—and in that "extra" it repents its own music, word for word. It goes away back eleven or twelve years ago to make attacks upon the Democratic party, just as if there *was* any Democratic party in the South at this day. The *Advocate* is hard up for matter to attack with; it wants ammunition. Let it sing:

I'm very sorry now, boys,
That things are going wrong;
I'd like to drop these radicals
And sell 'em for a song.
But since I cannot do it,
Or bring such things about,
I'll shut my eyes to flagrant facts
And try to fib it out.

Gen. J. M. Leach, one week before his nomination by the Conservative Convention in Greensboro', in the solemn form known to that order, joined the Kuklux Klan, in the county of Alamance.—*Standard.*

We publish the above merely to exhibit the mean shifts to which our opponents are compelled to resort. No man who knows Gen. Leach will believe that he ever allied himself to any such order as the Kuklux. If he was such a wretch as to do so, we would not hesitate to remove his name from the head of our columns. Gen. Leach despises ALL secret political associations, whether they be Kuklux or League. This we know. The statement of the *Standard* that he has joined the Kuklux Klan is not true, and the *Standard* knows it.

The *Advocate* is angry because General Leach did not deny years ago, the misrepresentations of the press as to his course in Congress. We have already stated that Gen. Leach had more important duties to attend do, and was more interested in taking care of his people than he was in taking care of himself. The charge made against Gen. Leach, that he was opposed to peace, IS FALSE! Everybody knows that we speak truly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Crosland advertises a choice lot of fresh Seeds and Groceries.

See notice of *Bargains at Wommack's.*

Do not forget to go and hear the candidates speak at the Court-House, on Tuesday next.

Hon. J. Lathrop Motley, minister to England, has been recalled, the President having appointed and the Senate confirmed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, late Senator from New Jersey, to succeed him. It seems that Motley's course on the Alabama claims was too slow to meet the approbation of the President, and the appointment of Mr. Frelinghuysen foreshadows a more vigorous policy.

People of North Carolina, your liberties are imperilled. If you fail to vote down the present radical State government, you are lost—you are forever lost!

A friend from Stokes county informs us that we will carry that county by five hundred majority. The people there are wearied of radicalism. J. T. Martin himself confesses that the radical party is "played out" in his county.

☞ Reader! Our neighbor of the *Advocate* is trying to scare you by the cry of Ku Klux! Ku Klux!! Ku Klux!!!—Don't be alarmed, there's no danger. After the election the Ku Klux song will be over!

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

The news of the declaration of war between France and Prussia arrived in Washington on the 15th inst. It was the day fixed for the adjournment of Congress. It is stated that as soon as the telegraphic despatch announcing the dread event was read in the House, a whirlwind of applause broke out, members rising on their feet and cheering like boys at a political gathering.

Think of it, fellow-citizens! at the moment it is announced in a radical Congress that an awful and desolating conflict has broken out between two of the most powerful and enlightened nations in Christendom—a war which is destined in all probability to involve every power in Europe—which may yet stretch its bloody arm across the seas to this hemisphere—which is to spread destruction in its path, send untold thousands to premature graves, and strike the sunshine out from myriads of happy homes—at that moment a radical Congress bursts into wild exultation! It is but the spirit of radicalism finding fresh vent in an unguarded moment. Born in iniquity, nurtured amidst convulsion and carnage, and sustaining itself by strife and fraud, it "scents the battle from afar," and revels in anticipation of the blood which has yet to flow!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

Francis Ronk, aged about 23 years, met with a sad accident on Tuesday morning at the plantation of Mr. Henderson Cox, near Oldtown. It appears that while the threshing machine was in operation, Mr. Ronk picked up a handful of wheat straws and thrust them into it. His left arm was caught by the cylinder, and utterly stripped of the flesh from the elbow to the wrist. Dr. Shaffner was immediately sent for by the horrified spectators, and upon arriving, amputated the injured arm above the elbow joint. The sufferer is now doing well.

Our colored friends are advised to stay away from the Yadkin. That river evidently has a spite at them, and swallows them up without remorse. We have already chronicled nearly a dozen drownings of colored men and women within the last three months, and now we learn that on Saturday last, Tom Hasten and William ——— lost their lives some three miles below the Shallowford by the upsetting of their boat, while fishing. The bodies were recovered in about an hour after the accident.

Two deserters—they claimed to be deserters—from Kirk's army, appeared at Kernersville on Monday last, during the discussion, and next day they passed our office in Salem on their way home. They said they had been deceived by Col. Kirk and led to believe that an insurrection actually exhisted in North Carolina, but they had discovered it was all false, and they did not intend to help arrest innocent white men just for political purposes. The men, who were in partial uniform, are from Buncombe county.

☞ We see by a notice from D. H. Starbuck, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, that the next special term of the U. S. District Court at Salisbury will begin on Monday, the 8th day of August, instead of the 1st inst., as previously announced. Parties, witnesses and jurors are expected to be punctual.

"The Moon is now nearer the earth than it has been for twenty years. Has this any thing to do with the heat?"—*Standard.*

Not much. But we dare say it has something to do with the *lunacy* of the radical leaders who have gone blind crazy in their efforts to do away with the *habeas corpus*, plunge the State into convulsion, and overawe the popular will with mercenary bayonets.

Military Court.

We learn from reliable authority, that a Military Court will be held next week, in Caswell County, to commence the trial of Gov. Holden's prisoners. Wm. F. Henderson has been appointed Judge Advocate; Kirk, Clark, Jones, and others will compose the Court.

A CARD.

Dr. A. T. Zevely has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public that he will be at home Sunday, ready to attend to professional calls.

Capt. R. A. Shotwell has disposed of his interest in the Asheville *Citizen* to Natt Atkinson, Esq., who will hereafter conduct that paper strictly in the Conservative interest.

Bargains! Bargains!!

R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,
AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND
OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prints. He has also on hand an assortment of general Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring on your

Fruit and Berries

and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.

Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-tf.

FRESH TURNIP SEED,
Early Flat Dutch, Large Norfolk,
Swedish or Ruta Baga,
Seven Top,
AND CUCUMBER SEED.
ANOTHER LOT
SUGAR and COFFEE.
Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and
LAMP OIL,
FISH "CHEAP" AT
CROSLAND'S.
Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870. 29tf.

State of North Carolina, *Superior Court.*
FORSYTH COUNTY.

The State of North Carolina to the use of E. A. DeSchweinitz, Plaintiff,
against
William McMillan, as Administrator of Isaac Grubbs, deceased, Defendant.

In this case it is made to appear, by affidavit, that said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the plaintiff has a good cause of action against him; and it further appearing that a summons in this case was issued against the said defendant, returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 4th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1870, which was ordered to be served on the defendant by publication for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. And let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint, which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff take judgment against him for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to be discharged upon the payment of three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest on $200 from Spring term, 1860, of Forsyth Superior Court. Also $14 90 cents costs.

Said defendant is further notified that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendant for said sum of $339 90, due the plaintiff by judgment in said Superior Court, as above stated; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 25th day of August, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken on said attachment.—Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., July 12, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
July 15.-328-6w

THE AMERICAN
FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,

WILL effectually prevent Fermentation and subsequent decay, in all kinds of *Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables, Cider, &c.,* and preserve them in good and wholesome condition, without the trouble or expense of air-tighting the jars or cans. They admit of keeping the fruit, &c., in large glass, earthen, or stoneware vessels, and of using or removing therefrom from time to time as wanted, without fermentation being occasioned by weeks of full exposure to the air.

This is a different preparation from "Spears' Solution," and will not affect the taste of the fruit, if used according to the directions.

One package will preserve sixty-four (64) pounds of fruit. Price $1. Full and explicit directions for using accompany each package; and although the directions with package are full and elaborate, they are simply explained as follows: Prepare the fruit in the same manner as for any of the usual modes of preserving; and add an ounce of the Preserving Powder to each eight pounds of fruit; cook until done enough for immediate use; then remove into any kind of jars, and cork with an ordinary cork, or tie cloth or paper over the top, when the work is done, and the fruit safe for one or two years.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent.
Salem, N. C., June 24, 1870. 3m.

Having used the Powders last season with perfect success, I can fully endorse it. Please see "American Agriculturist," page 207, June 1870. J. A. LINEBACK.

NEW STYLE
THRESHING MACHINE.

IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good
Threshing Machine,
they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,
GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of
Cakes, Candies and Confectionery
of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; less quantity 25 cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.
June 3, 1870. 21-3m.

Abbott's Creek
MALE AND FEMALE
INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

This school is situated at Teaguetown, Davidson county, N. C., on the stage line between Salem and High Point. It is a high and rolling country, noted for the salubrity of its climate.

A large and commodious brick building has recently been erected and the arrangements are such that students may board themselves, or be boarded in private families in the place.

Tuition will range from $1,25 to $4,00 per month, and Board from $8 to $9; $10 with washing and lights included.

Students wishing board may be accommodated by calling on J. M., M. D. and J. I. Raper, and others.

Instruction upon the Normal system will be thorough, preparing the student for any of the college classes or for the practical duties of life.

Music, Embroidering, &c., will be taught if desired.

The Fall session will open on the 25th of July, 1870.

Address the Principal at Abbott's Creek N. C. 28–tf.

A Few Words.

It is understood that Mr. John Philip Nissen, the radical candidate for the Commons, is by no means sparing of our name and antecedents in the present canvass. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as we had no desire whatever to assail Mr. Nissen. Our gun was aimed at other game. Since, however, he has been sufficiently unadvised as to cast the glove, we are not such a coward as to refuse to take it up.

We now ask Mr. Nissen if he did not say, in the presence of creditable witnesses, here in Forsyth, that he was in favor of abolishing, as soon as possible, the Homestead provision in the Constitution of North Carolina?—He DID say so. We have the names of gentlemen who will sustain us in our assertion. Will Mr. Nissen deny that he has money owing to him that he cannot get unless the Homestead is abolished?—It is an honest fact.

Did not Mr. Nissen say that he was in favor of paying former slave-holders for the property they lost by the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln? He DID say so. The proofs of his saying so are patent at our hand.

Did not Mr. Nissen advocate and sustain the infamous "fence law" proposed in the Legislature? A law that would compel poor men, who owned no land, to pay at least one dollar per month a head on their stock to help keep up Mr. Nissen's own fences. Is it not so? This dark crime has been charged upon him on the stump, and proved on him.

Did not Mr. Nissen, in the Legislature during the war, vote for indicting the men, women and children—everybody and everything—who furnished provisions to the deserters from the Confederate army, and others who sought to escape conscription? He *did!* He DID!! He dare not say it is not so, for his vote is standing upon the record, and there it will stand with damning emphasis until the crack of doom.

Mr. Nissen may attack us as much as he pleases. We are not afraid of him. But he ought to remember that the inmates of glass houses should be the last to throw stones. Thank God! we have never denied anything we ever said or wrote, or did, and Mr. Nissen ought to be equally sincere. We lay no claim to consistency, for we are a mortal, erring man, and there are many things we have done, that we wish we never had done. Having done them, however, we are not such a mean sneak, as to try at this late day to crawl out of them. Having regretted our shortcomings, our only hope for pardon rests—not in man—but in the christian's hope—REPENTANCE.

Recollect that our taxes in 1860, and previous years, were cheerfully paid, because the amount was small and our means less limited; they are difficult to pay now, because they have been enormously increased by the party in power, while property has decreased in value. If the radicals could only find some way to increase our means, in the same ratio that they increase our taxes, then there might be some excuse for piling on the latter. But this they cannot do. It will be the province of a Conservative legislature to do away with the evil influences which are operating against North Carolina, and, while its acts tend to enhance the value of property, lower the taxes on that property.

So long as we have radical mismanagement in our State affairs, paralysing our credit and eating up our substance with taxation, just so long will capital and immigration be discouraged from coming amongst us and aiding us in the developement of our resources. That is as certain as doom. No man with three, four or five thousand dollars to invest in a farm, is going to invest it here, knowing that the radical party have plunged the State into a whirlpool of debt, and are so extravagant in all their movements, that tax after tax, heavier, heavier and heavier, will be required to keep the State machinery going. No, they will not invest here. They will turn their eyes to some more favored locality, where the grim monster "TAXATION" will not be forever dogging their heels. Our only safety, our only chance to invite capital, and intelligent labor amongst us, is to break up, root and branch, this radical party, drive its leaders into outer darkness, and replace them with men of capability, integrity and frugality, such as are presented by the Conservative party. Will you do it?

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of all "*extra*" papers, rumors and reports, circulated on the eve of the election. Such rumors are generally false, and intended merely to intimidate the people, and affect the election.

Congress.

Congress, after tinkering for weeks over the Internal Revenue bill, and making a few alterations, such as the reduction of the income tax to 2½ per cent, and raising the exemption to $2,000—a matter which affects very few people in this section of country—has finally adjourned without doing much, if anything, towards relieving that class of our people who most need relief. The only reduction which interests us particularly is the modification of the stamp upon receipts, and upon promissory notes, so that, after the first of October next, none will be required upon such writings drawn for "a less sum than one hundred dollars." This was a very small tub to throw to such a very big whale as the tax-paying community.

The whole aim of Congress seems to have been to take especial care of the great bond-holding interest, while the interests of the people at large have been systematically ignored. We think it is hard for the government to tax farmers, farmer's wives and children upon all they can earn, and protect the ones who do nothing, who never turned a sod, fattened a hog, milked a cow, husked corn, marketed grain, or built so much as a rod of rail-fence. We care not what the bondholders or their friends may think of us, our sympathies are with those who labor for what they get. Our enemies are those who steal, no matter whether it be by presenting a pistol to the head of a traveller, or by asking corrupt legislative bodies to steal for them.

If the people ever want to change this thing, and claim their right to be properly protected in the national councils, they must send men thither who are pledged to their interests. Not men who are in accord with the very radical party which is protecting the great monied oligarchy, to the exclusion of everything else. We must send to Congress from this district such a man as JAMES M. LEACH, for we must remember that if we want to correct this crying evil, we can only do it by commencing here at home. Other districts and other States are waking up, and demand that we shall not be idle.

Glorious intelligence continues to reach us from the western counties. The dark cohorts of radicalism are melting away like the night mists before the bright glance of the morning. Disintegration had long since commenced and was gradually going on, but the infamous attempt of the radical leaders to overawe our free born people with bayonets has struck the fatal blow. Radicalism, like an enraged scorpion, has stung itself to death. Be glad, oh, suffering friends, for we will soon have passed through the shadowy valley, and hope whispers us that the dawning is at hand.

Let no one forget that the regular expenses for carrying on the State government were, during Gov. Worth's administration, a little over $300,000. Since the radicals have held the helm in their hands, they have spent nearly $800,000 for the same purpose. Part of their miserable work during the last two years they undid themselves, because they were afraid to go before the people with such a terribly damning record, and part will have to be undone by a Conservative Legislature in order to save our people from being driven from house and home by taxation.

Follow-citizens, do not forget that our once glorious old University of North Carolina, the cradle of our statesmen, and the pride of our people, has been dragged down from its high estate by the blighting influences of radicalism. Once a University in fact as well as in name, it is now little better than a primary school, with teachers who have not the respect or confidence of the masses, and who have been fished out from the muddiest pools of politics to fill professors' chairs. Our young men are compelled to seek education abroad, for they will not associate with the imported and political teachers who now lord it over the University of this State. The University of Virginia, which has not had the poisonous hand of radicalism laid upon it, is in a highly flourishing condition, and is annually crowded with students; while our own drags along a sickly existence, dependent upon legislative alms, and at its last session did not have over a few dozen pupils.

We call attention to the decision of Judge Pearson in regard to the *habeas corpus*. It is a milk-and-water decision, and leaves everything in the Governor's hands. It is true that he has declared the writ of *habeas corpus* not suspended, but he also intimates to the Governor that if he chooses to disregard the act of the Supreme Court, that he—the Governor—was all powerful, and the resources of the Court were exhausted.

The Governor has accepted the opinion of the Judge, and—refused to surrender the prisoners!

Do not overlook the pregnant fact that William L. Scott is in favor of the mean and expensive military business of Governor Holden. Gen. Scott is in favor of making people pay thousands of dollars monthly in order to keep the radical party in office, and for no other purpose under heaven.

Mr. Nissen and the Homestead.

We hope that when Sheriff Masten, and other candidates and understrikers of the Radical party are charging that the Conservative party are wanting to overturn the Constitution of the State for the purpose of doing away with the Homestead Law, they will tell the people how Mr. Nissen, their candidate, stands on that question, and that they will read the following certificate of five respectable gentlemen, who heard Mr. Nissen express himself:

BLACKBURN'S SCHOOL HOUSE,
FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.

We, the undersigned, were at Blackburn's School House on the 22nd day of July, 1870, and heard the discussion between the candidates, and when Mr. Pegram drew out his competitor, J. P. Nissen, on the Homestead question, he Mr. Nissen, answered positively that he was opposed to the Homestead covering old debts.

Mr. Pegram replied that he was in favor of the Homestead covering old debts, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of this State to that effect; and further argued that unless the Homestead was retrospective it would not be worth one cent to the people.

T. T. BEST,
WM. GOSLIN,
R. Y. KIRKMAN,
JOHN MASTEN,
CHAS. TEAGUE.

Governor Holden and the State Militia of North Carolina are becoming more outrageous in their wrongs upon the people of that State every day. It is certainly the duty of the President to interfere, under that clause of the Constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government to each State.—*New York Herald.*

Not the "State Militia." Governor Holden does not trust the militia, because their hearts are with the people whom he desires to crush. It is true that President Grant is sending troops hither. He is sending them to watch Gov. Holden, and to see that he attempts no overt act against the liberties of the people of North Carolina. We honor President Grant for his foresight, and we will sustain him to the best of our ability, in his efforts to wipe out the wickedness attempted to be inaugurated by William W. Holden.

Your Tickets.

Look well to your tickets. It is reported that tickets have been printed, headed "*Conservative Ticket*," with Radical candidates' names thereon.

Be it remembered that the bonds issued to the various Railroads in this State by the Treasurer of North Carolina, since radicalism has had its sway, amounted to something over *twenty millions of dollars!* Of these bonds, just about four millions have been returned, leaving some sixteen millions to be accounted for. A large proportion of this amount never will be accounted for. Be it remembered also that the four millions of bonds returned to the State were returned by Conservative railroad Presidents, and not one dollar by radical Presidents.

The War in Europe.

The politics of our State absorb most of our attention this week, and we have very little room to speak of the terrible and portentous war now being waged on the other side of the sea.

Our readers have already been informed that France and Prussia have declared war, one against the other. Germany is awake to repel French arrogance, and France is thrilling to the music which made her famous in the days gone by. Other nations are looking on in suspense and horror. Their armies are being placed upon a war footing, and there are now, in Europe, at least, four million of men holding the musket in their hands. We sincerely hope and trust that the God of love will deign to shed his smile upon the embattled legions, and wither up the hate which animates them.

Peace!—blessed peace! is the earnest aspiration of every heart that throbs for the good of human kind. No more war! No more bloodshed! No more hate! Oh! if the nations would only come together, and, throwing aside prejudice and ambition, sit down at the council board, and emulate each other in well directed efforts towards the amelioration of the condition of the people. Oh! if the simple precepts of our Savior would be accepted instead of the precepts of military men. Oh! if kindness would rule instead of ambition, and peace, blessed peace, come down upon the world like a benediction wafted from the wings of love.

☞ Our friends should see to it that no improper persons are permitted to register before election day. They cannot be challenged on that day. Especially see to it that non-residents and minors are excluded.

Let it not be forgotten that all the radical leaders, with but few exceptions, do not censure Gov. Holden for his expensive military operations. There are some honest Republicans who do not like these operations. In fact, nearly every one in this county, on the Republican side, repudiates the military policy of the Governor.

Why do they support him then? They support him because it is a matter, not of patriotism, but of dollars and cents! Re*that* fact, brethren, when you go to vote.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Surry county, on the night of the 19th inst., Mrs. VESTAL HUTCHENS.

The Speaking at Kernersville.

According to appointment, Gens. Leach and Scott addressed their fellow-citizens of Forsyth at Kernersville, on Monday last. At least six hundred persons were present, and every thing passed off favorably to our standard-bearer.

Gen. Leach, although interrupted by a heavy rain of some hours' duration, which cut short the time allotted to him for speaking, delivered an excellent address which had the most happy effect, in which he exposed the falsehoods trumped up by his opponent, Gen. Scott, against him, to the full satisfaction of his numerous friends present.

Gen. Scott having a bad cause to advocate, made a lame effort to refute Gen. Leach's arguments, in which he signally failed. He defended Holden's Military policy, and pitched into the police bill which was passed by the Convention of 1865, denounced it as outrageous, bloody and tyrannical, and unfortunately for himself and his party held it up as a precedent for the guidance of Gov. Holden! Messrs. *Starbuck and Lash* were the members of the Convention from this county who supported that very Police bill which Gen. Scott pronounced *bloody and tyrannical*, and recommends to Gov. Holden for his guidance!!—Scott made votes at Kernersville for the Conservatives.

Gen. Leach's speech was replete with facts and arguments; whilst Gen. Scott's efforts seem to have been directed to evade the issues presented, and to arouse the prejudices and passions of the ignorant in regard to the unfortunate past.

We see that the *Advocate* publishes an "Extra,"—at whose expense we don't know—and in that "extra" it repents its own music, word for word. It goes away back eleven or twelve years ago to make attacks upon the Democratic party, just as if there *was* any Democratic party in the South at this day. The *Advocate* is hard up for matter to attack with; it wants ammunition. Let it sing:

I'm very sorry now, boys,
That things are going wrong;
I'd like to drop these radicals
And sell 'em for a song.
But since I cannot do it,
Or bring such things about,
I'll shut my eyes to flagrant facts
And try to fib it out.

Gen. J. M. Leach, one week before his nomination by the Conservative Convention in Greensboro', in the solemn form known to that order, joined the Kuklux Klan, in the county of Alamance.—*Standard.*

We publish the above merely to exhibit the mean shifts to which our opponents are compelled to resort. No man who knows Gen. Leach will believe that he ever allied himself to any such order as the Kuklux. If he was such a wretch as to do so, we would not hesitate to remove his name from the head of our columns. Gen. Leach despises ALL secret political associations, whether they be Kuklux or League. This we know. The statement of the *Standard* that he has joined the Kuklux Klan is not true, and the *Standard* knows it.

The *Advocate* is angry because General Leach did not deny years ago, the misrepresentations of the press as to his course in Congress. We have already stated that Gen. Leach had more important duties to attend do, and was more interested in taking care of his people than he was in taking care of himself. The charge made against Gen. Leach, that he was opposed to peace, IS FALSE! Everybody knows that we speak truly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Crosland advertises a choice lot of fresh Seeds and Groceries.

See notice of *Bargains at Wommack's.*

Do not forget to go and hear the candidates speak at the Court-House, on Tuesday next.

Hon. J. Lathrop Motley, minister to England, has been recalled, the President having appointed and the Senate confirmed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, late Senator from New Jersey, to succeed him. It seems that Motley's course on the Alabama claims was too slow to meet the approbation of the President, and the appointment of Mr. Frelinghuysen foreshadows a more vigorous policy.

People of North Carolina, your liberties are imperilled. If you fail to vote down the present radical State government, you are lost—you are forever lost!

A friend from Stokes county informs us that we will carry that county by five hundred majority. The people there are wearied of radicalism. J. T. Martin himself confesses that the radical party is "played out" in his county.

☞ Reader! Our neighbor of the *Advocate* is trying to scare you by the cry of Ku Klux! Ku Klux!! Ku Klux!!!—Don't be alarmed, there's no danger. After the election the Ku Klux song will be over!

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING!
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

The news of the declaration of war between France and Prussia arrived in Washington on the 15th inst. It was the day fixed for the adjournment of Congress. It is stated that as soon as the telegraphic despatch announcing the dread event was read in the House, a whirlwind of applause broke out, members rising on their feet and cheering like boys at a political gathering.

Think of it, fellow-citizens! at the moment it is announced in a radical Congress that an awful and desolating conflict has broken out between two of the most powerful and enlightened nations in Christendom—a war which is destined in all probability to involve every power in Europe—which may yet stretch its bloody arm across the seas to this hemisphere—which is to spread destruction in its path, send untold thousands to premature graves, and strike the sunshine out from myriads of happy homes—at that moment a radical Congress bursts into wild exultation! It is but the spirit of radicalism finding fresh vent in an unguarded moment. Born in iniquity, nurtured amidst convulsion and carnage, and sustaining itself by strife and fraud, it "scents the battle from afar," and revels in anticipation of the blood which has yet to flow!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

Francis Ronk, aged about 23 years, met with a sad accident on Tuesday morning at the plantation of Mr. Henderson Cox, near Oldtown. It appears that while the threshing machine was in operation, Mr. Ronk picked up a handful of wheat straws and thrust them into it. His left arm was caught by the cylinder, and utterly stripped of the flesh from the elbow to the wrist. Dr. Shaffner was immediately sent for by the horrified spectators, and upon arriving, amputated the injured arm above the elbow joint. The sufferer is now doing well.

Our colored friends are advised to stay away from the Yadkin. That river evidently has a spite at them, and swallows them up without remorse. We have already chronicled nearly a dozen drownings of colored men and women within the last three months, and now we learn that on Saturday last, Tom Hasten and William ——— lost their lives some three miles below the Shallowford by the upsetting of their boat, while fishing. The bodies were recovered in about an hour after the accident.

Two deserters—they claimed to be deserters—from Kirk's army, appeared at Kernersville on Monday last, during the discussion, and next day they passed our office in Salem on their way home. They said they had been deceived by Col. Kirk and led to believe that an insurrection actually exhisted in North Carolina, but they had discovered it was all false, and they did not intend to help arrest innocent white men just for political purposes. The men, who were in partial uniform, are from Buncombe county.

☞ We see by a notice from D. H. Starbuck, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, that the next special term of the U. S. District Court at Salisbury will begin on Monday, the 8th day of August, instead of the 1st inst., as previously announced. Parties, witnesses and jurors are expected to be punctual.

"The Moon is now nearer the earth than it has been for twenty years. Has this any thing to do with the heat?"—*Standard.*

Not much. But we dare say it has something to do with the *lunacy* of the radical leaders who have gone blind crazy in their efforts to do away with the *habeas corpus*, plunge the State into convulsion, and overawe the popular will with mercenary bayonets.

Military Court.

We learn from reliable authority, that a Military Court will be held next week, in Caswell County, to commence the trial of Gov. Holden's prisoners. Wm. F. Henderson has been appointed Judge Advocate; Kirk, Clark, Jones, and others will compose the Court.

A CARD.

Dr. A. T. Zevely has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public that he will be at home Sunday, ready to attend to professional calls.

Capt. R. A. Shotwell has disposed of his interest in the Asheville *Citizen* to Natt Atkinson, Esq., who will hereafter conduct that paper strictly in the Conservative interest.

Bargains! Bargains!!

R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND
OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prin[ts]. He has also on hand an assortment of gen[eral] Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring on your

Fruit and Berries

and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.

Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-tf.

FRESH TURNIP SEED,
Early Flat Dutch, Large Norfolk,
Swedish or Ruta Baga,
Seven Top,
AND CUCUMBER SEED.
ANOTHER LOT
SUGAR and COFFEE.
Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and
LAMP OIL,
FISH "CHEAP" AT
CROSLAND'S.
Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870. 29tf.

State of North Carolina, *Superior Court.*
FORSYTH COUNTY.

The State of North Carolina to the use of E. A. DeSchweinitz, Plaintiff,
against
William McMillan, as Administrator of Isaac Grubbs, deceased, Defendant.

In this case it is made to appear, by affidavit, that said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the plaintiff has a good cause of action against him; and it further appearing that a summons in this case was issued against the said defendant, returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 5th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1870, which was ordered to be served on the defendant by publication for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. And let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint, which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff take judgment against him for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to be discharged upon the payment of three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest on $200 from Spring term, 1866, of Forsyth Superior Court. Also $14 90 cents costs.

Said defendant is further notified that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendant for said sum of $339 90, due the plaintiff by judgment in said Superior Court, as above stated; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 25th day of August, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken on said attachment.—Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., July 12, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
July 15,-328-6w

THE AMERICAN
FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,

WILL effectually prevent Fermentation and subsequent decay, in all kinds of *Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables, Cider, &c.,* and preserve them in good and wholesome condition, without the trouble or expense of air-tighting the jars or cans. They admit of keeping the fruit, &c., in large glass, earthen, or stoneware vessels, and of using or removing therefrom from time to time as wanted, without fermentation being occasioned by weeks of full exposure to the air.

This is a different preparation from "Spears' Solution," and will not affect the taste of the fruit, if used according to the directions.

One package will preserve sixty-four (64) pounds of fruit. Price $1. Full and explicit directions for using accompany each package; and although the directions with package are full and elaborate, they are simply explained as follows: Prepare the fruit in the same manner as for any of the usual modes of preserving; and add an ounce of the Preserving Powder to each eight pounds of fruit; cook until done enough for immediate use; then remove into any kind of jars, and cork with an ordinary cork, or tie cloth or paper over the top, when the work is done, and the fruit safe for one or two years.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent.
Salem, N. C., June 24, 1870. 3m.

Having used the Powders last season with perfect success, I can fully endorse it. Please see "American Agriculturist," page 207, June 1870. J. A. LINEBACK.

NEW STYLE
THRESHING MACHINE.

IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good
Threshing Machine,
they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,
GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of
Cakes, Candies and Confectionery
of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; less quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

June 3, 1870. 21-3m.

Abbott's Creek
MALE AND FEMALE
INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

This school is situated at Tesgustown, Davidson county, N. C., on the stage line between Salem and High Point. It is a high and rolling country, noted for the salubrity of its climate.

A large and commodious brick building has recently been erected and the arrangements are such that students may board themselves, or be boarded in private families in the place.

Tuition will range from $1,25 to $4,00 per month, and Board from $8 to $9; $10 with washing and lights included.

Students wishing board may be accommodated by calling on J. M., M. D. and J. I. Raper, and others.

Instruction upon the Normal system will be thorough, preparing the student for any of the college classes or for the practical duties of life.

Music, Embroidering, &c., will be taught if desired.

The Fall session will open on the 25th of July, 1870.

Address the Principal at Abbott's Creek N. C. 28-tf.

A Few Words.

It is understood that Mr. John Philip Nissen, the radical candidate for the Commons, is by no means sparing of our name and antecedents in the present canvass. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as we had no desire whatever to assail Mr. Nissen. Our gun was aimed at other game. Since, however, he has been sufficiently unadvised as to cast the glove, we are not such a coward as to refuse to take it up.

We now ask Mr. Nissen if he did not say, in the presence of creditable witnesses, here in Forsyth, that he was in favor of abolishing, as soon as possible, the Homestead provision in the Constitution of North Carolina?—He DID say so. We have the names of gentlemen who will sustain us in our assertion. Will Mr. Nissen deny that he has money owing to him that he cannot get unless the Homestead is abolished?—It is an honest fact.

Did not Mr. Nissen say that he was in favor of paying former slave-holders for the property they lost by the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln? He DID say so. The proofs of his saying so are patent at our hand.

Did not Mr. Nissen advocate and sustain the infamous "fence law" proposed in the Legislature? A law that would compel poor men, who owned no land, to pay at least one dollar per month a head on their stock to help keep up Mr. Nissen's own fences. Is it not so? This dark crime has been charged upon him on the stump, and proved on him.

Did not Mr. Nissen, in the Legislature during the war, vote for indicting the men, women and children—everybody and everything—who furnished provisions to the deserters from the Confederate army, and others who sought to escape conscription? He *did!* He DID!! He dare not say it is not so, for his vote is standing upon the record, and there it will stand with damning emphasis until the crack of doom.

Mr. Nissen may attack us as much as he pleases. We are not afraid of him. But he ought to remember that the inmates of glass houses should be the last to throw stones. Thank God! we have never denied anything we ever said or wrote, or did, and Mr. Nissen ought to be equally sincere. We lay no claim to consistency, for we are a mortal, erring man, and there are many things we have done, that we wish we never had done. Having done them, however, we are not such a mean sneak, as to try at this late day to crawl out of them. Having regretted our shortcomings, our only hope for pardon rests—not in man—but in the christian's hope—REPENTANCE.

Recollect that our taxes in 1860, and previous years, were cheerfully paid, because the amount was small and our means less limited; they are difficult to pay now, because they have been enormously increased by the party in power, while property has decreased in value. If the radicals could only find some way to increase our means, in the same ratio that they increase our taxes, then there might be some excuse for piling on the latter. But this they cannot do. It will be the province of a Conservative legislature to do away with the evil influences which are operating against North Carolina, and, while its acts tend to enhance the value of property, lower the taxes on that property.

So long as we have radical mismanagement in our State affairs, paralysing our credit and eating up our substance with taxation, just so long will capital and immigration be discouraged from coming amongst us and aiding us in the developement of our resources. That is as certain as doom. No man with three, four or five thousand dollars to invest in a farm, is going to invest it here, knowing that the radical party have plunged the State into a whirlpool of debt, and are so extravagant in all their movements, that tax after tax, heavier, heavier and heavier, will be required to keep the State machinery going. No, they will not invest here. They will turn their eyes to some more favored locality, where the grim monster "TAXATION" will not be forever dogging their heels. Our only safety, our only chance to invite capital, and intelligent labor amongst us, is to break up, root and branch, this radical party, drive its leaders into outer darkness, and replace them with men of capability, integrity and frugality, such as are presented by the Conservative party. Will you do it?

The radicals of the 6th Congressional District have nominated Mr. F. H. Sprague, of Salisbury, as their candidate for Congress in place of Dr. H. M. Pritchard, who wisely declined running against Hon. F. E. Shober. Mr. Sprague may have his reasons for thus allowing himself to be led to the sacrifice, but they will not lessen the vigor of the blow impending over radicalism in the banner district of North Carolina. All hail to Shober! He is a worthy leader of a gallant band. Under his wise generalship the Conservatives of the 6th District will march on to a more glorious victory on Thursday next than they ever before achieved.

Beware

of all "*extra*" papers, rumors and reports, circulated on the eve of the election. Such rumors are generally false, and intended merely to intimidate the people, and affect the election.

Congress.

Congress, after tinkering for weeks over the Internal Revenue bill, and making a few alterations, such as the reduction of the income tax to 2½ per cent, and raising the exemption to $2,000—a matter which affects very few people in this section of country—has finally adjourned without doing much, if anything, towards relieving that class of our people who most need relief. The only reduction which interests us particularly is the modification of the stamp upon receipts, and upon promissory notes, so that, after the first of October next, none will be required upon such writings drawn for "a less sum than one hundred dollars." This was a very small tub to throw to such a very big whale as the tax-paying community.

The whole aim of Congress seems to have been to take especial care of the great bond-holding interest, while the interests of the people at large have been systematically ignored. We think it is hard for the government to tax farmers, farmer's wives and children upon all they can earn, and protect the ones who do nothing, who never turned a sod, fattened a hog, milked a cow, husked corn, marketed grain, or built so much as a rod of rail-fence. We care not what the bondholders or their friends may think of us, our sympathies are with those who labor for what they get. Our enemies are those who steal, no matter whether it be by presenting a pistol to the head of a traveller, or by asking corrupt legislative bodies to steal for them.

If the people ever want to change this thing, and claim their right to be properly protected in the national councils, they must send men thither who are pledged to their interests. Not men who are in accord with the very radical party which is protecting the great monied oligarchy, to the exclusion of everything else. We must send to Congress from this district such a man as JAMES M. LEACH, for we must remember that if we want to correct this crying evil, we can only do it by commencing here at home. Other districts and other States are waking up, and demand that we shall not be idle.

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We call attention to the decision of Judge Pearson in regard to the *habeas corpus*. It is a milk-and-water decision, and leaves everything in the Governor's hands. It is true that he has declared the writ of *habeas corpus* not suspended, but he also intimates to the Governor that if he chooses to disregard the act of the Supreme Court, that he—the Governor—was all powerful, and the resources of the Court were exhausted.

The Governor has accepted the opinion of the Judge, and—refused to surrender the prisoners!

Do not overlook the pregnant fact that William L. Scott is in favor of the mean and expensive military business of Governor Holden. Gen. Scott is in favor of making people pay thousands of dollars monthly in order to keep the radical party in office, and for no other purpose under heaven.

Mr. Nissen and the Homestead.

We hope that when Sheriff Masten, and other candidates and understrikers of the Radical party are charging that the Conservative party are wanting to overturn the Constitution of the State for the purpose of doing away with the Homestead Law, they will tell the people how Mr. Nissen, their candidate, stands on that question, and that they will read the following certificate of five respectable gentlemen, who heard Mr. Nissen express himself:

BLACKBURN'S SCHOOL HOUSE,
FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.

We, the undersigned, were at Blackburn's School House on the 22nd day of July, 1870, and heard the discussion between the candidates, and when Mr. Pegram drew out his competitor, J. P. Nissen, on the Homestead question, he Mr. Nissen, answered positively that he was opposed to the Homestead covering old debts.

Mr. Pegram replied that he was in favor of the Homestead covering old debts, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of this State to that effect; and further argued that unless the Homestead was retrospective it would not be worth one cent to the people.

T. T. BEST,
WM. GOSLIN,
R. Y. KIRKMAN,
JOHN MASTEN,
CHAS. TEAGUE.

Governor Holden and the State Militia of North Carolina are becoming more outrageous in their wrongs upon the people of that State every day. It is certainly the duty of the President to interfere, under that clause of the Constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government to each State.—*New York Herald.*

Not the "State Militia." Governor Holden does not trust the militia, because their hearts are with the people whom he desires to crush. It is true that President Grant is sending troops hither. He is sending them to watch Gov. Holden, and to see that he attempts no overt act against the liberties of the people of North Carolina. We honor President Grant for his foresight, and we will sustain him to the best of our ability, in his efforts to wipe out the wickedness attempted to be inaugurated by William W. Holden.

Your Tickets.

Look well to your tickets. It is reported that tickets have been printed, headed "*Conservative Ticket*," with Radical candidates' names thereon.

Be it remembered that the bonds issued to the various Railroads in this State by the Treasurer of North Carolina, since radicalism has had its sway, amounted to something over *twenty millions of dollars!* Of these bonds, just about four millions have been returned, leaving some sixteen millions to be accounted for. A large proportion of this amount never will be accounted for. Be it remembered also that the four millions of bonds returned to the State were returned by Conservative railroad Presidents, and not one dollar by radical Presidents.

The War in Europe.

The politics of our State absorbs most of our attention this week, and we have very little room to speak of the terrible and portentous war now being waged on the other side of the sea.

Our readers have already been informed that France and Prussia have declared war, one against the other. Germany is awake to repel French arrogance, and France is thrilling to the music which made her famous in the days gone by. Other nations are looking on in suspense and horror. Their armies are being placed upon a war footing, and there are now, in Europe, at least, four million of men holding the musket in their hands. We sincerely hope and trust that the God of love will deign to shed his smile upon the embattled legions, and wither up the hate which animates them.

Peace!—blessed peace! is the earnest aspiration of every heart that throbs for the good of human kind. No more war! No more bloodshed! No more hate! Oh! if the nations would only come together, and, throwing aside prejudice and ambition, sit down at the council board, and emulate each other in well directed efforts towards the amelioration of the condition of the people. Oh! if the simple precepts of our Savior would be accepted instead of the precepts of military men. Oh! if kindness would rule instead of ambition, and peace, blessed peace, come down upon the world like a benediction wafted from the wings of love.

☞ Our friends should see to it that no improper persons are permitted to register before election day. They cannot be challenged on that day. Especially see to it that non-residents and minors are excluded.

Let it not be forgotten that all the radical leaders, with but few exceptions, do not censure Gov. Holden for his expensive military operations. There are some honest Republicans who do not like those operations. In fact, nearly every one in this county, on the Republican side, repudiates the military policy of the Governor.

Why do they support him then? They support him because it is a matter, not of patriotism, but of dollars and cents! Re*that* fact, brethren, when you go to vote.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Surry county, on the night of the 19th inst., Mrs. VESTAL HUTCHENS.

The Speaking at Kernersville.

According to appointment, Gens. Leach and Scott addressed their fellow-citizens of Forsyth at Kernersville, on Monday last. At least six hundred persons were present, and every thing passed off favorably to our standard-bearer.

Gen. Leach, although interrupted by a heavy rain of some hours' duration, which cut short the time allotted to him for speaking, delivered an excellent address which had the most happy effect, in which he exposed the falsehoods trumped up by his opponent, Gen. Scott, against him, to the full satisfaction of his numerous friends present.

Gen. Scott having a bad cause to advocate, made a lame effort to refute Gen. Leach's arguments, in which he signally failed. He defended Holden's Military policy, and pitched into the police bill which was passed by the Convention of 1865, denounced it as outrageous, bloody and tyrannical, and unfortunately for himself and his party held it up as a precedent for the guidance of Gov. Holden! Messrs. *Starbuck and Lash* were the members of the Convention from this county who supported that very Police bill which Gen. Scott pronounced *bloody and tyrannical*, and recommends to Gov. Holden for his guidance!!—Scott made votes at Kernersville for the Conservatives.

Gen. Leach's speech was replete with facts and arguments; whilst Gen. Scott's efforts seem to have been directed to evade the issues presented, and to arouse the prejudices and passions of the ignorant in regard to the unfortunate past.

We see that the *Advocate* publishes an "Extra,"—at whose expense we don't know—and in that "extra" it repeats its own music, word for word. It goes away back eleven or twelve years ago to make attacks upon the Democratic party, just as if there *was* any Democratic party in the South at this day. The *Advocate* is hard up for matter to attack with; it wants ammunition. Let it sing:

I'm very sorry now, boys,
That things are going wrong;
I'd like to drop these radicals
And sell 'em for a song.
But since I cannot do it,
Or bring such things about,
I'll shut my eyes to flagrant facts
And try to fib it out.

Gen. J. M. Leach, one week before his nomination by the Conservative Convention in Greensboro', in the solemn form known to that order, joined the Kuklux Klan, in the county of Alamance.—*Standard.*

We publish the above merely to exhibit the mean shifts to which our opponents are compelled to resort. No man who knows Gen. Leach will believe that he ever allied himself to any such order as the Kuklux. If he was such a wretch as to do so, we would not hesitate to remove his name from the head of our columns. Gen. Leach despises ALL secret political associations, whether they be Kuklux or League. This we know. The statement of the *Standard* that he has joined the Kuklux Klan is not true, and the *Standard* knows it.

The *Advocate* is angry because General Leach did not deny years ago, the misrepresentations of the press as to his course in Congress. We have already stated that Gen. Leach had more important duties to attend do, and was more interested in taking care of his people than he was in taking care of himself. The charge made against Gen. Leach, that he was opposed to peace, IS FALSE! Everybody knows that we speak truly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Crosland advertises a choice lot of fresh Seeds and Groceries.

See notice of *Bargains at Wommack's.*

Do not forget to go and hear the candidates speak at the Court-House, on Tuesday next.

Hon. J. Lathrop Motley, minister to England, has been recalled, the President having appointed and the Senate confirmed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, late Senator from New Jersey, to succeed him. It seems that Motley's course on the Alabama claims was too slow to meet the approbation of the President, and the appointment of Mr. Frelinghuysen foreshadows a more vigorous policy.

People of North Carolina, your liberties are imperilled. If you fail to vote down the present radical State government, you are lost—you are forever lost!

A friend from Stokes county informs us that we will carry that county by five hundred majority. The people there are wearied of radicalism. J. T. Martin himself confesses that the radical party is "played out" in his county.

☞ Reader! Our neighbor of the *Advocate* is trying to scare you by the cry of Ku Klux! Ku Klux!! Ku Klux!!!—Don't be alarmed, there's no danger. After the election the Ku Klux song will be over!

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING!
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

The news of the declaration of war between France and Prussia arrived in Washington on the 15th inst. It was the day fixed for the adjournment of Congress. It is stated that as soon as the telegraphic despatch announcing the dread event was read in the House, a whirlwind of applause broke out, members rising on their feet and cheering like boys at a political gathering.

Think of it, fellow-citizens! at the moment it is announced in a radical Congress that an awful and desolating conflict has broken out between two of the most powerful and enlightened nations in Christendom—a war which is destined in all probability to involve every power in Europe—which may yet stretch its bloody arm across the seas to this hemisphere—which is to spread destruction in its path, send untold thousands to premature graves, and strike the sunshine out from myriads of happy homes—at that moment a radical Congress bursts into wild exultation! It is but the spirit of radicalism finding fresh vent in an unguarded moment. Born in iniquity, nurtured amidst convulsion and carnage, and sustaining itself by strife and fraud, it "scents the battle from afar," and revels in anticipation of the blood which has yet to flow!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

Francis Ronk, aged about 23 years, met with a sad accident on Tuesday morning at the plantation of Mr. Henderson Cox, near Oldtown. It appears that while the threshing machine was in operation, Mr. Ronk picked up a handful of wheat straws and thrust them into it. His left arm was caught by the cylinder, and utterly stripped of the flesh from the elbow to the wrist. Dr. Shaffner was immediately sent for by the horrified spectators, and upon arriving, amputated the injured arm above the elbow joint. The sufferer is now doing well.

Our colored friends are advised to stay away from the Yadkin. That river evidently has a spite at them, and swallows them up without remorse. We have already chronicled nearly a dozen drownings of colored men and women within the last three months, and now we learn that on Saturday last, Tom Hasten and William —— lost their lives some three miles below the Shallowford by the upsetting of their boat, while fishing. The bodies were recovered in about an hour after the accident.

Two deserters—they claimed to be deserters—from Kirk's army, appeared at Kernersville on Monday last, during the discussion, and next day they passed our office in Salem on their way home. They said they had been deceived by Col. Kirk and led to believe that an insurrection actually exhisted in North Carolina, but they had discovered it was all false, and they did not intend to help arrest innocent white men just for political purposes. The men, who were in partial uniform, are from Buncombe county.

☞ We see by a notice from D. H. Starbuck, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, that the next special term of the U. S. District Court at Salisbury will begin on Monday, the 8th day of August, instead of the 1st inst., as previously announced. Parties, witnesses and jurors are expected to be punctual.

"The Moon is now nearer the earth than it has been for twenty years. Has this any thing to do with the heat?"—*Standard.*

Not much. But we dare say it has something to do with the *lunacy* of the radical leaders who have gone blind crazy in their efforts to do away with the *habeas corpus*, plunge the State into convulsion, and overawe the popular will with mercenary bayonets.

Military Court.

We learn from reliable authority, that a Military Court will be held next week, in Caswell County, to commence the trial of Gov. Holden's prisoners. Wm. F. Henderson has been appointed Judge Advocate; Kirk, Clark, Jones, and others will compose the Court.

A CARD.

Dr. A. T. Zevely has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public that he will be at home Sunday, ready to attend to professional calls.

Capt. R. A. Shotwell has disposed of his interest in the Asheville *Citizen* to Natt Atkinson, Esq., who will hereafter conduct that paper strictly in the Conservative interest.

Bargains! Bargains!!

R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,
AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND
OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prints. He has also on hand an assortment of general Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring on your

Fruit and Berries

and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.

Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-tf.

FRESH TURNIP SEED,
Early Flat Dutch, Large Norfolk,
Swedish or Ruta Baga,
Seven Top,
AND CUCUMBER SEED.
ANOTHER LOT
SUGAR and COFFEE.
Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and
LAMP OIL,
FISH "CHEAP" AT
CROSLAND'S.
Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870. 29tf.

State of North Carolina, } *Superior Court.*
FORSYTH COUNTY.

The State of North Carolina to the use of E. A. DeSchweinitz, Plaintiff,
against
William McMillan, as Administrator of Isaac Grubbs, deceased, Defendant.

In this case it is made to appear, by affidavit, that said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the plaintiff has a good cause of action against him; and it further appearing that a summons in this case was issued against the said defendant, returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1870, which was ordered to be served on the defendant by publication for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. And let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint, which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff take judgment against him for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to be discharged upon the payment of three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest on $300 from Spring term, 1866, of Forsyth Superior Court; Also $14 90 cents costs.

Said defendant is further notified that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendant for said sum of $339 90, due the plaintiff by judgment in said Superior Court, as above stated; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 25th day of August, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken on said attachment.—Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., July 12, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
July 15,-323-6w

THE AMERICAN
FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,

WILL effectually prevent Fermentation and subsequent decay, in all kinds of *Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables, Cider, &c.,* and preserve them in good and wholesome condition, without the trouble or expense of air-tighting the jars or cans. They admit of keeping the fruit, &c., in large glass, earthen, or stoneware vessels, and of using or removing therefrom from time to time as wanted, without fermentation being occasioned by weeks of full exposure to the air.

This is a different preparation from "Spears' Solution," and will not affect the taste of the fruit, if used according to the directions.

One package will preserve sixty-four (64) pounds of fruit. Price $1. Full and explicit directions for using accompany each package; and although the directions with package are full and elaborate, they are simply explained as follows: Prepare the fruit in the same manner as for any of the usual modes of preserving; and add an ounce of the Preserving Powder to each eight pounds of fruit; cook until done enough for immediate use; then remove into any kind of jars, and cork with an ordinary cork, or tie cloth or paper over the top, when the work is done, and the fruit safe for one or two years.

J. L. FULBERSON,
Sole Agent.
Salem, N. C., June 24, 1870. 3m.

Having used the Powders last season with perfect success, I can fully endorse it. Please see "American Agriculturist," page 207, June 1870. W. A. LINEBACK.

NEW STYLE
THRESHING MACHINE.

IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good

Threshing Machine,

they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,
GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of

Cakes, Candies and Confectionery

of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; less quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

June 3, 1870. 21–3m.

Abbott's Creek
MALE AND FEMALE
INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

This school is situated at Teaguetown, Davidson county, N. C., on the stage line between Salem and High Point. It is a high and rolling country, noted for the salubrity of its climate.

A large and commodious brick building has recently been erected and the arrangements are such that students may board themselves, or be boarded in private families in the place.

Tuition will range from $1,25 to $4,00 per month, and Board from $8 to $9; $10 with washing and lights included.

Students wishing board may be accommodated by calling on J. M., M. D. and J. I. Raper, and others.

Instruction upon the Normal system will be thorough, preparing the student for any of the college classes or for the practical duties of life.

Music, Embroidering, &c., will be taught if desired.

The Fall session will open on the 25th of July, 1870.

Address the Principal at Abbott's Creek N. C. 28–tf.

The Horrible Fly.

Hot weather *does* develop the divine afflatus. We know it. Failing in a frantic attempt at an after-dinner nap the other day, and while smarting under a sense of cruel and undeserved persecution, a fellow produced the following elegant poem:

Oh, the fly! the horrible fly!
Dabbing at nose and mouth and eye,
Over the ceiling, over the meat,
Over all that people eat,
Buzzing,
Tickling,
Crawling about!
Miserable insect, you get out!

Wading in paint on a lady's cheek,
Leaving behind a tortuous streak,
Accursed fly! From the hell below
Never came pest that plagues us so.
Dancing,
Nibbling,
Fresh from the sty,
The stinking sty, where the porkers lie.

And even the dogs, with a snarl and a bound,
Snap at the insects that swarm around.
The air is blue with oaths that try
To drown the hum of the odious fly.

When the weary pilgrim seeks repose,
There's a hornpipe danced on the top of his nose;
There's a vigorous oath, and a slam and a slap,
And that's the end of the Speaker's nap.
Singing,
Stinging,
Why, oh, why
Did God create this pestilent fly?

Once I was pious, but fell from grace—
Played the knave open, and coppered the ace—
Made of myself a terrible guy,
When the devil caught me out on the fly.

How strange it is, that women will try
To kill with cobalt this villainous fly;
How strange it seems when a million are slain
To find the multitude doubled again,
Whisking,
Frisking,
With clammy feet,
Hunting us out in quiet retreat.

If, like Toby, at the fly we swear,
And the angel recorder enters it there,
Give us, then, the welcome doubt
That the tear of mercy will blot it out.

While passing a house in Virginia, two drummers observed a very peculiar chimney, unfinished, and it attracting their attention, they asked a flaxen-haired urchin standing near the house if it "drawed well," whereupon the aforesaid urchin replied: "Yes, it draws the attention of all the fools that pass this road."

"An interesting game, no doubt," the typical witty Frenchman is reported to have said, on his first introduction to the ground of the London Cricket Club, "but why can't you Englishmen, who are so rich, hire some one to run about for you?"

Two rivals met at a ball. "How well you look under candle light!" exclaimed one with a stress of the candle. "And how charming you look in the dark!" answered the other.

A school boy being asked by his teacher, "Of what is the German Diet constituted?" replied: "Sourkrout, schnapps, lager beer, and nix cum rous."

Post Office Directory.
Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M., TO 2 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON MASS., or ST. LOUIS, Mo. 24-tf.

$10 A DAY—Business entirely new and honorable. Liberal inducements. Descriptive circulars free. Address J. C. RAND & CO., Biddeford, Me. 24-tf.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 24-tf.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass. 24-tf.

No. 1 WhiteLead!

A lot of the celebrated pure
NASSAU WHITE LEAD
At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS,
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges;
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.
At the BOOK-STORE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 800 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear and open type, and is illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Sartain and others. Also, a splendid colored fruit-piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and practical guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardner and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men, and is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly 600 copies sold in a few small townships, and, in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make our most successful agents for this book. If you wish to engage in the business, send for circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents.

Address
ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co.,
16 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
Whichever Office is nearest to you } 139 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
69 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
502 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.
102 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

April 22.

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,

a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS

MERINOES, PLAIDS,

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

ALSO,

Notions and Fancy Goods, WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,

A large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of

HARDWARE,

everything they may desire, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

R. A. WOMMACK,
AGENT.

Salem, Jan. 14th, 1870. 1s-tf.

WANTED
1000 Tons Bones,
AT THE
SALEM GROCERY.

April 22, 1870-15-3m.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.; BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAUTION.—Beware of all Agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a Certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us or our Agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. 16-3m.

GIFT BOOKS.

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.

Heaven our Home.

The Changed Cross, and other Poems.

Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.

Jay's Family Prayers.

Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)

POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.

Basket of Flowers.

Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.

Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.

Biblical Antiquities.

"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.

Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

at the.....BOOKSTORE.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING, WASH STANDS AND TABLES.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., May, 29, 1870.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE **"PEN LETTER BOOK."**
For Copying Letters without Press or Water.

This is the greatest time, labor, and money saving invention of the age; and none see it, but to praise its simplicity and convenience, as you have only to place the written letter under the copying leaf, and rub with the hand. An agent has only to show it properly, and it sells itself. Price $2.25 and upwards. Adapted to every kind of business, and does not play out with the first sale. Address P. GARRETT, & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 19-tf.

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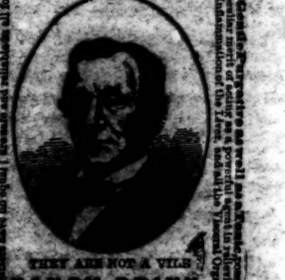

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